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Concession At Geneva Is Hinted Soviet May Alter Counts on Missiles

United Press International
MADRID — The Soviet Union may be preparing to make an important concession at the Geneva arms talks, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said Friday.

Mr. Genscher said that Moscow may drop its demand that French and British nuclear forces be included in the Western total at the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons.

Mr. Genscher said that when he met Mr. Gromyko and the late Soviet president, Leonid I. Brezhnev, in Moscow in 1980, "they shared our view that the British and French weapons are strategic," that is, designed for national defense and not for the general defense of Western Europe.

But the current Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, has insisted that the British and French weapons should be included in the European equation of intermediate-range weapons and that the Soviet Union should be allowed 162 warheads to offset them. This has proved the main obstacle at the Geneva talks.

Mr. Genscher said Mr. Gromyko now describes the French and British systems as having a dual role — one strategic and one intermediate.

"I find this remarkable — remarkable in a positive sense," Mr. Genscher said.

A change in the Soviet Union's position would "clear the way to an agreement," Mr. Genscher said. "We shall have to wait and see whether this is a breakthrough."

He said Mr. Andropov's recent offer to destroy some of the Soviet Union's SS-20 intermediate-range missiles was an important development.

Mr. Genscher said he made it clear to Mr. Gromyko that if no agreement was reached at Geneva, West Germany would adhere "faithfully" to the decision of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization not to start deploying 972 U.S. Pershing-2 anti-rocket missiles in Europe at the end of the year.

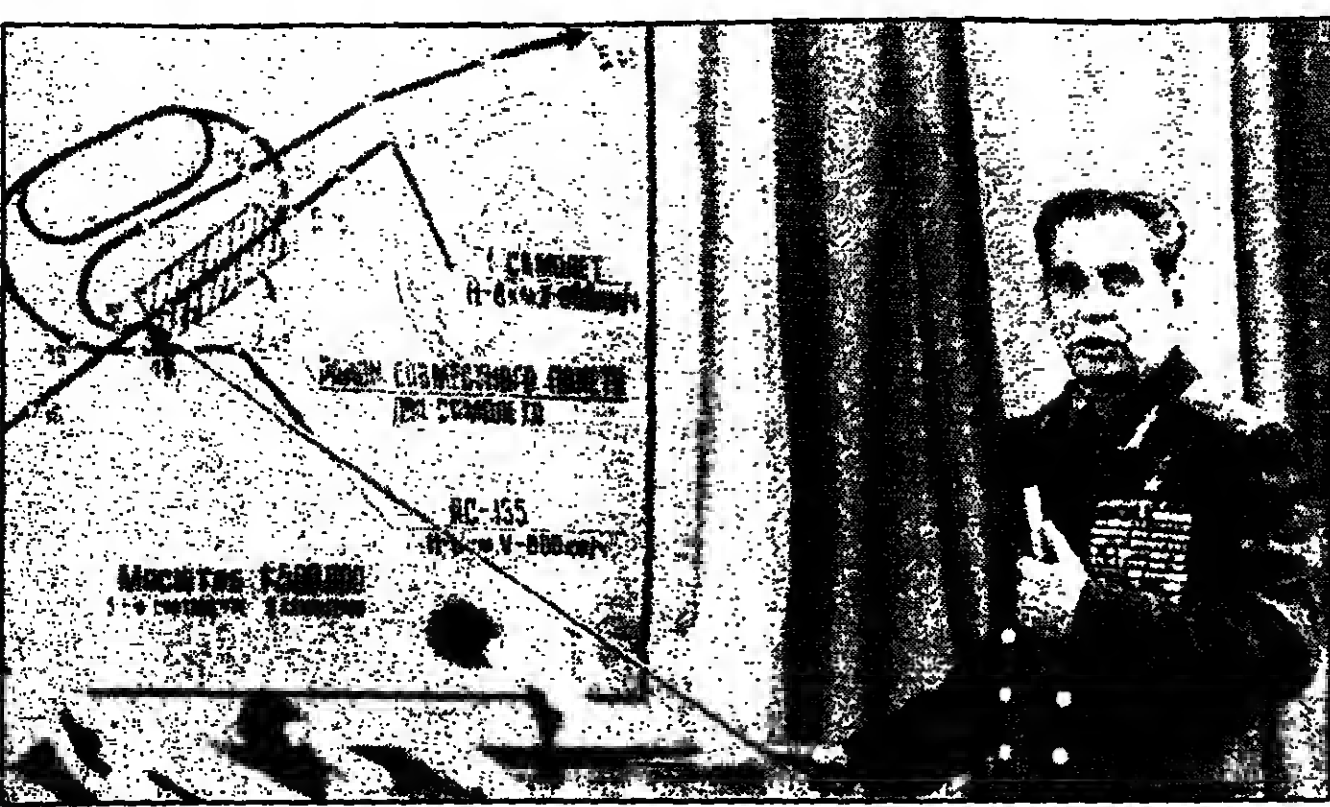
"It is now up to the Soviet Union to make such deployment superfluous either fully or partly by agreeing to eliminate or reduce its medium-range weapons aimed at Europe," Mr. Genscher said.

[In Washington, the White House reserved judgment Friday on Mr. Genscher's remarks, Reuters reported.]

[Responding to questions, the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said: "We will do our negotiating in Geneva and see what they offer there."]

Brussels Confirms Site
The Belgian government confirmed Friday that an air base at Florennes, 42 miles (68 kilometers) south of Brussels, has been picked as the deployment site for cruise missiles. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

A Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed that the defense minister, Alfred Vreken, in an interview Friday in the newspaper Het Belang van Limburg said the base "was best suited for deployment."



Nikolai V. Ogarkov, diagramed for reporters Friday the Kremlin's version of why a Korean plane was shot down.

Soviet Calls Jet Downing 'No Accident'

Military Chief Says Officer Decided to Fire Because Plane Was Spying

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's top ranking military officer, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, said Friday that it was "not an accident or an error" when a Soviet fighter shot down a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 jetliner over the Sea of Japan.

Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the general staff of the Soviet armed forces, said at a news conference that the decision "to stop the flight" of the airliner was taken by a district commander of the Air Defense Forces when he and other local officers had concluded that the aircraft was on a spying mission over top-secret military bases.

Marshal Ogarkov's appearance came before a packed auditorium in the Foreign Ministry Press Center. For two hours, Western and

Soviet reporters questioned the marshal and two other senior officials in what was one of the very few occasions since World War II that the country's top-ranking official had submitted to spontaneous questioning at a news conference.

Marshal Ogarkov, 65, flanked by the first deputy foreign minister, Georgi M. Kornienko, and by Leonid M. Zamyatin, head of the international information department of the Communist Party's Central Committee, appeared before a well-staffed map of the Soviet Far East.

It showed the track the Korean airliner was said to have taken as it penetrated Soviet airspace over the

Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin island. The map was dotted with U.S. spy planes that were said to have been in the area at about the same time.

The Korean airliner disappeared Sept. 1 while on a scheduled flight from New York via Anchorage to Seoul. There were no survivors among the 240 passengers and 29 crew.

Offering details that he said had been established by a State Commission of Inquiry, Marshal Ogarkov said the order to shoot down the 747 was carried out by an Su-15 jet fighter that fired two missiles at the airliner in the darkness before dawn over Sakhalin.

The island, the site of several naval and air bases, lies off the northwestern tip of Japan. Marshal Ogarkov said the final order to fire was given after the airliner "tried to escape" orders to land.

The marshal gave the time of the "termination" of the flight by the fighter as 6:24 A.M. local time. He said the jet had "continued its flight, lowering its level, until it finally disappeared" from radar screens into the Sea of Japan. He said that the Soviet Union had been unable to "pinpoint" the site of the crash into the sea, but was mounting a major air and sea search for debris.

Marshal Ogarkov said the officials who appeared with him expressed regret at the loss of life, but they vigorously upheld the correctness of the action.

Marshal Ogarkov said the Soviet authorities "do not consider" the 747 to have been a commercial flight because of a pattern of behavior in the preceding two and a half hours that established beyond

any doubt that it was a spy plane. He said the Soviet Union and its allies had "shamelessly insisted" that the Soviet Union would take the same action in a future case, "thus again demonstrating its callous disregard for human life."

Mr. Gromyko did not appear in the hall to hear Mr. Shultz's attack or other portions of the final day of speeches. The accord had been designed to ease the divisions between East and West in Europe.

The Madrid conference is the international follow-up to the 1975 Helsinki accords signed by President Gerald R. Ford, President Leonid I. Brezhnev and other leaders as a capstone of the era of détente.

Under the agreements reached here, a series of new East-West conferences is scheduled to be held in the next three years on various military, cultural and human rights questions, leading to another large-scale follow-up conference to convene in Vienna in November, 1986.

Reviewing the decline of détente since 1975, Mr. Shultz said: "We must be disappointed but we cannot be surprised" by the setbacks in

early every field covered by the Helsinki process. He laid the blame in each area on the Soviet Union and its allies.

Mr. Shultz's hard-line speech drew virtually no visible response from the assembled diplomats who had been laboring here since September 1980 against the background of growing East-West tensions.

The downing of the Korean airliner only a week before dominated the final ceremonial meetings of the conference, providing an ironic counterpoint of bitterness, controversy and inactivity to its work.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, told reporters at the meeting ended that he was "disappointed" and "gravely concerned" that the Soviet Union did not use the meeting to provide a full explanation for the airplane incident.



George P. Shultz

Shultz Lashes Out at Kremlin As Madrid Conference Closes

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service
MADRID — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, accepted the results of a three-year conference on East-West cooperation and security Friday with a broadside attack on Moscow for "blatant acts of Soviet defiance" against the spirit and letter of previous accords.

Mr. Shultz, speaking to the final ceremonial meeting of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, cited the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines Flight 747 three times in a litany of charges against the Russians.

Mr. Shultz alleged, among other things, that the fate of the airliner showed that "the Soviet Union defines its security in a way so absolute, self-centered and cynical that it poses a danger to all other countries."

Mr. Shultz had a special barb for Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, who defended the airliner attack from the same rostrum Wednesday. The U.S. diplomat said Mr. Gromyko

had "shamelessly insisted" that the Soviet Union would take the same action in a future case, "thus again demonstrating its callous disregard for human life."

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Most NATO Nations To Ban Soviet Flights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — A majority of NATO's 16 nations will impose a two-week ban on civilian flights to and from the Soviet Union to protest the shooting down of a South Korean plane last week, sources in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said Friday.

The ban will take effect Sept. 15, the sources told Reuters. Representatives of France, Turkey, Greece and Spain were said to have opposed the ban at a NATO meeting here Friday, but some of the others were expected to announce their decisions as early as Friday night.

French, Spanish and Greek representatives at a private meeting of NATO delegates said they would continue permitting flights by Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, to their countries because they were obliged to fulfill existing contracts, delegation sources told The Associated Press.

Turkey had a technical reservation to joining the ban, they said. At a news conference, the NATO secretary-general, Joseph Luns, said that the Atlantic alliance had not agreed on joint action against the Soviet Union, but that individual members planned specific measures to protest "the barbaric Soviet action which resulted in the death of 269 civilians."

"We have not discussed sanctions," Mr. Luns said, adding that he felt the Western attitude would present a "clear signal to Moscow."

Speaking in Madrid, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said a majority of the NATO nations had decided on the two-week ban. He said the ban would come into effect next Thursday, the day on which the International Civil Aviation Organization is to begin a special meeting in Montreal to discuss the Sept. 1 attack on the airliner.

NATO countries, he said, would seek a ban on the use of military force against civilian aircraft under any circumstances in times of peace.

Reagan Plans Address at UN

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, still highly concerned with the shooting down of a South Korean jetliner by the Soviet Union, will address the UN General Assembly in New York on Sept. 26, a White House spokesman announced Friday.

The president believes that the overall world situation requires a statement at the highest level," said Larry M. Speakes, Mr. Reagan's deputy press secretary. Mr. Reagan last appeared before the United Nations on June 17, 1982, at the Conference on Disarmament.

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan would discuss a "range of subjects," including the airliner incident, and would meet with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"We hope and trust that this will be given the support of the Soviet Union at the Montreal meeting," Mr. Genscher said, "and I told Gromyko as much." He met Thursday with Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister.

Mr. Genscher said the boycott "is meant as a political demonstration, not a sanction."

The NATO governments also will support South Korea's demands for an explanation, for compensation for the victims of the attack and for punishment of those who carried it out, Mr. Genscher said.

Officials said contacts were being made with Asian and Pacific countries in an effort to make the protest as broadly based as possible.

Japan announced Friday that it will ban charter flights by Aeroflot

"for the time being." The Associated Press reported from Tokyo. Japan, said Masaharu Gotoda, the chief cabinet secretary, will also instruct all national and local government employees, not to use the Soviet airline when traveling abroad. Private citizens will be requested not to use Aeroflot.

President Ronald Reagan has already closed the U.S. offices of Aeroflot and ordered an indefinite halt to all business between the airline and American carriers.

On Friday, Mr. Reagan declared a national day of mourning Sunday for the American passengers killed. Canada has imposed a two-month ban on Aeroflot landing rights.

France proposed new rules Friday to ban the use of force against civilian planes and prevent a repetition of the destruction of the Korean airliner.

The Ministry of External Relations announced that France was seeking an extraordinary meeting of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization to act on a four-point air safety plan.

UN Vote Postponed
The UN Security Council abruptly postponed a meeting Friday in which it was to vote on a resolution deploring the downing of the airliner and urging a UN investigation, United Press International reported from the United Nations.

The meeting was postponed until Monday. There was no official explanation for the postponement from the U.S. mission.

One Security Council source said the council put off the meeting because the United States could not gather enough votes for a good showing despite the certain Soviet veto.

Earlier in the day, Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky dismissed the document as "totally unbalanced and unacceptable" and said, "We will vote against it."



French soldiers serving with the Multinational Peacekeeping Force in Lebanon on Friday carried a coffin bearing the body of one of nine French soldiers killed in recent fighting.

Druze Gunners Bombard U.S. Marine Positions

United Press International

BEIRUT — Druze Muslim gunners bombarded U.S. marine positions with mortar fire Friday, and jet fighters from a French aircraft carrier again overflew mountain positions in search of artillery batteries that shelled the headquarters of French peacekeeping forces.

In the Chuf mountains, Druze gunners blocked an International Red Cross relief convoy trying to deliver food and medicine to a village said to be jammed with 25,000 to 40,000 Christian refugees.

The Druze mortar fire hit into marine positions outside the Beirut area. No marine casualties were reported.

frigate assigned to protect the marines in Lebanon and part of the U.S. 6th Fleet, fired artillery Thursday at the Druze positions for the first time. Marines stationed around the airport also fired artillery after taking fire from the mountains.

A French military spokesman said two Super Etendard fighter-bombers were sent aloft at dawn Friday after a French soldier was wounded in shelling that struck the headquarters of the 2,000-member French peacekeeping force.

The spokesman said the fighters from the carrier Foch flew over the Beirut area and the mountains east of the capital searching for the source of eight shells fired at the headquarters building in the Residence des Pins.

France threatened Thursday to bomb the area if the attacks on the multinational peacekeeping troops continued.

[In London, the Ministry of Defense said Friday that six British Buccaneer strike aircraft flew to Cyprus "to provide air support, if the need should arise," for the 97 British peacekeeping troops on duty east of Beirut International Airport. The Associated Press reported: The British troops have suffered no casualties in the recent fighting.]

The peacekeeping soldiers are caught between the Druze and the Lebanese Army as well as pro-government Christian militias in battle for control of the Chuf, which was vacated by Israeli forces Saturday.

Four U.S. soldiers have been killed and 25 wounded in 10 days of heavy fighting around Beirut. The French have had the heaviest casualties among the 5,350-member peacekeeping force, with 16 dead and 44 wounded in the past year.

Druze artillery gunners continued to spray Beirut and the Chuf Friday and besieged the mountain village of Deir el Kamar, where thousands of Christian refugees were said to have gathered to flee the mountain fighting.

In New York, the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, called on UN agencies to give all possible humanitarian aid to Lebanon "in this difficult hour."

Dany Chamoun, son of former President Camille Chamoun, appealed to Mr. Reagan to use U.S. fleet to save the Christian refugees in Deir el Kamar.

The Lebanese cabinet appealed for a cease-fire to halt the Druze offensive believed to be aimed at deposing President Amin G. Mayel's Christian-dominated government.

The army announced it had driven off attacks on two towns overlooking Beirut.

INSIDE

The Democratic Party has changed its rules on the nominating process for the 1984 U.S. election. Page 3.

South Africa's Parliament endorses racial reforms in constitution. Page 4.

Four Chileans are killed as police and anti-government protesters clash. Page 3.

A Nicaraguan port was raided, in the second series of air attacks in two days. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

President Reagan issued what the White House called a major statement on international investment. Page 7.

U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.4 percent in August. Page 7.

The U.S. M-1 money supply fell \$2 billion in the latest period. Page 7.

SPORTS

Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd reach the finals at the U.S. Open tennis championships. Page 13.

A-Plant May Be Abandoned

United Press International

SEABROOK, New Hampshire — The utility companies that own the Seabrook nuclear plant have voted to delay construction of and perhaps abandon the second reactor in a \$5.8-billion project that has caused nuclear protests for a decade.

Gromyko Discusses Jet With French

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, offered "long explanations" Friday of last week's shooting down of a South Korean airliner, in a two-hour meeting with President François Mitterrand, a presidential spokesman said.

The spokesman, Michel Vauzelle, also said Mr. Mitterrand told Mr. Gromyko in "language without any concessions" of France's anger at the destruction of the Boeing 747 with 269 aboard.

Mr. Mitterrand then offered Mr. Gromyko an outline of a proposal to amend international civil aviation law to specifically ban the use or threat of force against civilian airlines.

During the discussion on the jet, Mr. Gromyko gave Mr. Mitterrand "long explanations" on the downing of the plane, Mr. Vauzelle said. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Vauzelle added that the incident was "obviously a major topic" of the meeting, but was only one of a wide range of "problems" that could endanger world peace that were discussed.

In discussing disarmament, Mr. Mitterrand firmly repeated the French position that its nuclear weapons were not to be included in the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear missiles.

Other topics included Poland and in general, respect for human rights, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Africa and Chad and bilateral questions, Mr. Vauzelle said.

In a statement after the meeting, Mr. Gromyko, appearing relaxed and occasionally smiling, said, "We understand the French positions, we hope that the French authorities understand Soviet opinions."

He did not mention the aircraft incident and did not answer questions.

Mr. Gromyko said his meeting with Mr. Mitterrand and the external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, revealed some differences. He did not elaborate.

■ **Marchais Criticizes U.S.**

The Communist Party leader, Georges Marchais, has charged that "important contradictions" remained between U.S. and Soviet explanations of the downing of the jet, and has criticized the United States for providing a "caricature" of what happened, United Press International reported from the Paris suburb of La Courneuve.

Mr. Marchais was speaking Thursday at the opening of a human rights exhibition at the *Fête de l'Humanité*, an annual festival sponsored by the Communist Party newspaper *l'Humanité*.



RESCUERS AT WORK — Rescue personnel try to reach a railway employee trapped after a collision in Stenløse, Denmark. A passenger train collided with an empty train Friday morning, killing three people and injuring 14.

Chief Nicaraguan Port Raided In a 2d Day of Attacks by Air

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — Jet fighters attacked Nicaragua's most important port with rockets Friday in the second day of strikes against government installations in two days, officials said.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, Commander Roberto Sánchez, said two U.S.-made T-38 jets, "coming from Honduras," fired at least two rockets at oil storage tanks at the Pacific port of Corinto, 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of Managua. The rockets landed in the water, he said.

There was no immediate comment from Honduras.

Commander Sánchez said the jets may have launched an attack on a nearby bridge called Paso Caballo, also without causing damage.

The T-38 is a U.S.-made trainer converted for combat use in both the Nicaraguan and Honduran air forces.

Corinto, considered the best deep-water port in Nicaragua, serves as an unloading facility for the bulk of the country's imports of heavy cargo, including petroleum, basic grains and machinery.

The air attack was the second in two days against government installations. On Thursday, two propeller-driven planes attacked Managua's airport and a telecommunications center.

Edén Pastora Gómez, leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, an anti-government group

operating in southern Nicaragua, claimed responsibility Friday for those raids.

"The attacks were carried out in accordance with plans drawn up by the alliance's high command," Mr. Pastora told The Associated Press in an interview by two-way radio with a correspondent in San José, Costa Rica. Mr. Pastora said he was talking from a hideout in the Nicaraguan mountains.

A communiqué distributed later by the alliance in San José said the planes took off from secret airfields inside Nicaragua. "Future actions will also originate in these same airfields," the communiqué said.

■ **Strike on Oil Plant Claimed**

Earlier, Loren Jenkins of The Washington Post reported from Tegucigalpa, Honduras:

Another Nicaraguan anti-government guerrilla force, the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Front, has claimed responsibility for the sabotage of an oil terminal in Puerto Sandino in an apparent effort to move their insurgency from the countryside to Nicaragua's urban centers.

In claiming destruction of the terminal Thursday, a Democratic Front spokesman warned that it was but "the first action of a series."

The guerrilla group also said that anyone trying to repair the oil facility or ships seeking to unload oil

supplies at Nicaragua's "communist-controlled" ports would be considered legitimate "targets of war."

There was no confirmation from Nicaragua of the attack.

There have been mounting signs that the anti-Sandinist insurgents have ended a period of relative inactivity. According to the force's leaders, instead of trying to wrest territory in the wild border region of Nicaragua the guerrillas have decided in favor of deep-penetration raids that would bring their struggle to the previously oasated urban centers.

According to Western intelligence sources in Tegucigalpa, the guerrillas stepped up their campaign after U.S. Central Intelligence Agency officials who have helped arm them expressed disappointment with their failure to make significant military gains or to pose a real political threat to the leftist government in Managua.

These sources said the force was told by the CIA in July that they had only until this fall to prove they could be an effective guerrilla force.

Soviet Calls Jet Incident No Accident

(Continued from Page 1)

a doubt that it was an intelligence-gathering mission.

"The termination of the flight was not an accident or an error," he said. "All our defense systems, which for two and a half hours took action to force it to land, as of the beginning of the flight, at all command posts, were completely sure what we were dealing with here was a reconnaissance plane."

The officials said that total responsibility for the deaths of those aboard the airliner rested with the United States, an allegation that was made earlier this week.

Mr. Kornienko said that President Ronald Reagan, instead of demanding that the Soviet Union apologize and pay compensation to the victims, "should have turned around and looked into the mirror."

Mr. Kornienko said: "We don't have to admit any responsibility, any guilt, to anyone."

He said the responsibility was borne "by the people who sent people to their peril" for "their own intelligence aims."

Mr. Kornienko suggested that the United States might have been "seeking consciously that result" for political purposes.

Mr. Zamyatin vigorously refuted suggestions that the downing of the 747 showed a lack of concern for human life. He said that "if the Soviet Union had any anti-humanistic feelings" it could have destroyed the airliner at any time during its lengthy passage through Soviet airspace.

He said the "human character" of the Air Defense Forces was shown in the fact that they had persisted so long in trying to get the Korean plane to land at a Soviet air base before shooting it down.

U.S. Seeks More Answers

In Washington, The Associated Press reported that a White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said "The Soviet Union today did not provide us and the rest of the world with answers to questions we all have about the Soviet actions in this case. The Soviet Union still owes the world answers and assurances that civil aviation will not be targeted in the future."

Asked about the Soviet allegation that the Korean plane was on a spy mission, and in contact with the U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance plane, Mr. Speakes said it was "absurd."

WORLD BRIEFS

Weinberger Against Latin Buildup

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger back from a trip to Central America, said Friday there was no need to send more U.S. troops to the region.

"The only forces that are engaged in combat are the El Salvadoran forces who are trying to save their own country from exported revolution and there are, of course, conflicts within Nicaragua," Mr. Weinberger said. "But we don't have any need for more forces," he added.

Mr. Weinberger visited U.S. troops in Panama. He also went to El Salvador, where he inspected a U.S.-supported "pacification" program aimed at clearing leftist guerrillas from the eastern part of the country. He also stopped in Honduras to visit the region where thousands of U.S. and Honduran soldiers are on maneuvers.

Zia Promises Moves Against a Party

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — President Zia ul-Haq has blamed anti-martial law agitation on the outlawed Pakistan People's Party and said "serious measures" would be taken against its leaders, news reports said Friday.

General Zia said in Lahore that the party was the sole "agent provocateur" behind the campaign started Aug. 14 by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. It was the first time he had singled out one party for blame in the loose coalition of anti-government groups.

A separate report from Lahore, capital of Punjab province, said police had resorted to several baton charges Thursday to disperse a crowd of about 2,000 coalition supporters. About 20 persons were arrested, some of whom had sustained minor injuries, according to the newspaper Dawn.

Iraq Seeks U.S. Role in Ending War

WASHINGTON (WP) — Iraq has asked the United States to play a more active role in helping to end its three-year-old war with Iran, administration officials said Thursday.

An Iraqi envoy, Ismat Kittani, visiting Washington on what the officials described as "a mission to raise U.S. interest in the war," met Wednesday with Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger and Nicholas A. Velonis, assistant secretary for Near Eastern affairs.

The officials said that Mr. Kittani, an undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry in Baghdad, did not make any specific suggestions as to how the United States might help resolve the Gulf conflict, but commented that Western interests in the region are at least as important as they are in Chad, which in recent weeks has received \$25 million in American aid to help fight Libyan-backed insurgents.

Unidentified Object Hit India Satellite

NEW DELHI (UPI) — An unidentified object hit India's Insat-1B satellite 23 seconds after it was put into orbit by the U.S. shuttle Challenger, space officials said Friday.

Scientists expressed serious concern over indications that an eight-inch, unidentified object hit the satellite 23 seconds after it was put into space last week from Challenger's cargo bay, the Indian Space Research Organization said. The scientists said it was unclear whether the object came from Challenger's cargo bay or from space.

After its launching, the satellite had failed to open some of its solar panels, threatening its lifespan and hampering its ability to find a preselected geostationary orbit. The solar panels are the main source of power for Insat-1B, which is to be used for telecommunications, meteorology and television and radio broadcasts.

Polish Writers Protest Ban on Union

WARSAW (WP) — A group of Polish writers has protested the dissolution last month of the writers union, accusing the Communist authorities of trying to eliminate "all independent centers of creative endeavor" in Poland.

A 17-page appeal signed by all but one of the 15 presidium members of the union and sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs criticized officials for seeking to manipulate union representatives into blacklisting opposition writers and accepting plans for a stage-managed new union congress. The union leadership resisted and the association was ordered out of existence Aug. 19.

Since its founding 63 years ago, the Polish writers union had been regarded as the nation's most influential organization of creative artists, and the authorities were clearly hesitant about outlawing it. The dissolution of the union, the statement said, will lead to "huge and not easily repairable damage done not only to the literary community but to the whole Polish society and, in historic terms, to Polish culture."

Arens Sees Annexation of West Bank

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Defense Minister Moshe Arens said Friday that he believed that Israel would eventually annex the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Arens, in an interview on Israel radio, stressed that Israel was not planning to absorb the region at once because of its commitments under the 1978 Camp David agreement. He said the accord called for negotiations over the West Bank, autonomy for its 800,000 Palestinian inhabitants and talks on the final status of the land. The process had been expected to take five years.

"If I have anything to say, I say the same as Prime Minister Menachem Begin has said before me, that we will ask for Israeli sovereignty over Judea and Samaria," he said. Judea and Samaria are the Biblical names for the West Bank.

Norway Will Vote in Local Elections

OSLO (AP) — A local election campaign fought mainly on national economic issues ended Friday night as Norwegians prepared to vote for members of 19 county and 450 municipal councils.

Voting is scheduled Sunday and Monday, with most voting taking place the second day. On a national basis, experts were predicting only minor changes in party strength from a national election two years ago.

Opinion polls predict some losses for the three partners of Prime Minister Kåre Willoch's coalition government — his own Conservative party, the Christian People's party and the Agrarian Center party. The opposition Labor Party, which lost power in 1981, could make marginal gains.

2 Nigeria States to Hold Delayed Vote

LAGOS, Nigeria (AP) — The Nigerian states of Oyo and Ondo, wracked by election violence last month that claimed at least 43 lives, will begin their final rounds of balloting Wednesday, the Federal Electoral Commission announced Friday.

The commission ordered an indefinite postponement of elections in the two states following the trouble. The chairman of the commission, Justice Victor Ovie-Whitsey, said he hopes the governors of Oyo and Ondo will appeal to their people to keep the peace this time. The violence erupted after governors in the two states, which had been strongholds of the Unity Party, were ousted by candidates from the dominant National Party of Nigeria. The results are now being contested in court.

Five weekly rounds of elections in the other 17 states ended last Saturday. The National Party scored sweeping victories over five opposition parties in all the elections and its leader, President Shesho Shagari, was returned to a second four-year term by more than four million votes.

New Vectors Cited in Spread of AIDS

CHICAGO (UPI) — AIDS may be spread to the low-risk population either by coitus or close association with someone in a high-risk group, doctors reported Thursday.

Groups at highest risk for contracting acquired immune deficiency syndrome are male homosexuals, intravenous drug users, hemophiliacs and Haitians. Dr. Arthur E. Fitch and Dr. Margaret A. Fischl of the University of Miami and Dr. Thomas J. Spira of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, said heterosexual "sexual transmission may provide a vector for the spread of AIDS to low-risk populations."

They reported in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* that two AIDS patients not among the high-risk groups. One was a 30-year-old black woman, the wife of an intravenous drug user. He may have been an asymptomatic carrier of AIDS and transmitted the disease to his wife through sexual intercourse, the doctors said. The other patient was a 30-year-old white man who had no predisposition to AIDS except for a minimal contact with a homosexual brother who did not suffer from AIDS.

For the Record

BEIJING (AP) — Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa of the Soviet Union met Friday with Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in talks considered a breakthrough in the Soviet-Chinese dialogue.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The newest nuclear-powered Trident submarine to join the U.S. Navy will be named the Henry M. Jackson, in memory of the Democratic senator from Washington who died Sept. 1, the White House announced Friday.

Zimbabwe Releases, Then Expels 2 Air Officers

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Two white air force officers detained by the Zimbabwe government after their acquittal on sabotage and conspiracy charges were released Friday on condition that they leave the country immediately.

Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slater and Air Commodore Philip Pile were scheduled Friday to board a plane to Britain.

The airman were declared "undesirable residents" under the emergency powers regulations, which allow the government to evict or bar anyone it considers to be a threat to public peace and order.

Air Vice Marshal Slater, 41, Air Commodore Pile, 43 and four other airman were found not guilty last week in the High Court of plotting the sabotage last year of 13 warplanes. But they were immediately detained on the orders of Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushewokunze.

Mr. Ushewokunze gave no reasons Friday for the two men's release and made no comment on the position of the other four officers, Wing Commanders Peter Briscoe

and John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir.

Alexander Hall, warden of the

Agency in U.S. Tentatively Approves Smoking Ban on Short-Range Flights

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A ban on smoking on short airline flights has been tentatively approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board and could be in effect by year's end, the board has announced.

The agency voted 4 to 0 Wednesday in favor of a proposed rule that would forbid smoking on commercial flights lasting an hour or less, a spokesman, Wallace Stefany, said Thursday. The board left open the option of extending the ban to two-hour flights if such a measure won enough backing.

The decision will depend on the consensus of comments the Civil Aeronautics Board, a federal agency, will solicit when it advertises the proposed rule change in the Federal Register, probably within the next two weeks, Mr. Stefany said.

Interested parties would be allowed 45 days for formal written comments. Another 20 days would be set aside for written responses, with additional time to be allowed for oral arguments after all briefs are filed. Under this schedule, action on a final rule can be expected by late December.

Chikurubi maximum security prison, said he had received orders to free the two men.

He said they would be taken under guard to the airport and put on the scheduled Air Zimbabwe flight for London. Officials said it was unlikely that the airman would be allowed into the airport building or to speak to anyone before boarding the plane.

Britain, backed by the United States, had started moves to have the airman freed after their acquittal. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain last week sent a message to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe urging him to uphold the court verdict and free the airman. Mrs. Thatcher is reported to have warned that continued detention of the airman after their acquittal might seriously damage Zimbabwe's human rights record abroad.

Diplomatic sources do not discount the possibility of tougher action by Britain and other Western countries if the remaining airman are not released.

Businessman Held For Plot Against Mayor of Chicago

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — A wealthy Chicago businessman who allegedly tried to hire a government informant to assassinate Mayor Harold Washington has been indicted for solicitation of murder and possession of cocaine.

Bond for Lawrence N. Oberman, 38, was set Thursday at \$4 million after his arrest Wednesday outside his luxury apartment. Mr. Oberman had allegedly offered the informant a \$100,000 down payment for the killing and purchased an ounce of cocaine.

Mr. Washington, the city's first black mayor, refused to comment on the alleged plot after learning about the arrest from a television report Thursday morning. He said, however, that he had complete confidence in the ability of the police to protect him.

The alleged assassination reportedly was to have taken place while the mayor was traveling outside of Chicago, according to reports here. Mr. Washington abruptly canceled three appearances this week.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

A Twice-Weekly Survey Compiled by Our Staff

Sizzling Summer

Summer in New York City was the second-hottest ever. The average temperature was 74.9 degrees Fahrenheit (76.9 degrees Fahrenheit) — exceeded only in 1966, which was about half a degree centigrade (one degree Fahrenheit) warmer.

Business was hot, too, for summertime services. "The New Jersey shore did gangbusters because they've had such beautiful weather," a hotel executive said.

Parks, swimming pool supply companies ("This place has been a zoo. All people want to do is hang in their pools on a float," a salesman said), boat renters, sprinkler installers, beer distributors, utilities supplying power for air conditioners and amusement parks all reported their best season in years.

Back in Business

Peter G. Peterson, former commerce secretary, who announced in July that he was leaving Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, is going into business with Eli S. Jacobs, a venture capitalist who is edging into the business and political spotlight.

The two men are forming a private company that will manage their own assets, invest in new companies and overhaul ailing ones.

Mr. Jacobs, 45, who was editor of the Yale Daily News as a student and is a graduate of Yale Law School, never practiced law or journalism professionally (aside from being a director of the Times Mirror Co. of Los Angeles). He was one of the youngest partners at bankers White Wolf & Co. and took a year off to head a redevelopment agency for Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section. Later, he became chairman and, with \$40 million invested, the largest stockholder of Bio Response Inc., an emerging biotechnology company. He is a member of President Ronald Reagan's advisory panel on arms control and disarmament and a close friend of Lewis Lehrman, who ran unsuccessfully last year for governor of New York.

Mr. Peterson, 57, son of Greek immigrants, became head of Bell & Howell at age 34 before serving in the Nixon administration. He left Lehman Brothers a year or so earlier than planned after Lewis L. Glucksman, 57, who was promoted by Mr. Peterson as his eventual successor, decided he no longer wished to share power.

During a long July weekend at his East Hampton home with his wife, Joan Ganz Cooney, who heads the TV studio that produces the program Sesame Street, Mr. Peterson worked out his future with friends. His departure, on terms reportedly to his satisfaction, was negotiated by an East Hampton neighbor, Morton L. Janklow, a well-known New York lawyer and literary agent. Another old friend, Mr. Jacobs, had ideas for a business to doctor ailing businesses. Lehman Brothers says that, as evidence of its confidence in Mr. Peterson, it will make "a substantial investment" in the new Peterson-Jacobs venture.

Mr. Peterson, who is on good terms with many of the world's finance ministers, remains politically active; he has organized a bipartisan group to campaign to cut federal budget deficits.

Americana

Nantucket's most unusual visitor this summer is a rare African heron who inexplicably wandered 4,000 miles (6,500 kilometers) from its usual flyway to the Massachusetts island.

About 100 "birders" from all over the nation have made the pilgrimage to Quaise Marsh to glimpse the African Western Reef heron since it was identified in May.

The bird watchers peer at it through binoculars and take its picture, and the "listers" check it on their list of sightings. A special "reef heron hotline" established by the Audubon Society says the bird is not a runaway from some nearby aviary because it is not on the international list of captive species. The bird is about the size of a duck with distinctive feet known as "yellow slippers." It normally stays in the tropical portions of coastal West Africa.

Some say it crossed the Equator and was blown off course by a tropical storm. Some say it might have been a stowaway on a boat.

Explaining the "reef heron madness," a Washington birder said: "We are, emphatically, not just a tiny band of elderly folks in tennis shoes. We are researchers, conservationists and listers. And when a once-in-a-lifetime bird appears, it is no surprise for the hard core to jump on a plane, then bicycle 20 miles, and travel another 50 by boat — all in just three hectic days — to see it."

News News

TV news has a new look starting this week on the four major networks. The three commercial networks will switch to one anchorman in New York: Dan Rather for CBS, Tom Brokaw for NBC and Peter Jennings for ABC. The MacNeil-Lehrer Report on public television begins the first four-hour national newscast.

The networks are betting on personalities to keep ratings up, but some commentators fear the loss of anchorpersons in Washington may cost viewers diplomatic and political insights.

Robert MacNeil and Jim Lehrer, in an interview, predicted the top U.S. news stories in coming months: Lebanon, "which is not going to go away on its own"; Central America, where they expect "a solution of great anguish" for the United States; and budget deficits, which may threaten the economic recovery.



Dan Rather

4 Chileans Are Killed In Protests

Pinochet Marking 10 Years in Power

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTIAGO — At least four persons were killed, scores wounded and hundreds arrested Thursday as riot policemen battled protesters in cities throughout Chile in a "day of national protest," Chilean officials said Friday.

Police stood vigil in front of the government palace in Santiago on Friday to guard against any renewed violence during a parade celebrating the 10th anniversary of the 1973 military coup that brought President Augusto Pinochet to power.

Sunday marks the actual anniversary of the overthrow of President Salvador Allende, who was elected in 1970.

Despite the tense political climate in Chile, the government planned to celebrate its decade in power with the parade and other official ceremonies. General Pinochet is to address the nation Sunday.

Thursday was the fifth day since May that opposition leaders have called for anti-government protests. Thirty-nine people were killed in the previous four demonstrations.

In the latest clashes, a police spokesman said, three persons were shot to death after sundown in Santiago as youths set bonfires in poor neighborhoods and blocked roads.

A woman passer-by was shot to death in the port city of Valparaiso when a policeman struggled with a man distributing leaflets.

The spokesman said about 15 people received bullet wounds, but he denied that paramilitary policemen had been responsible for any of the shooting.

There were also reports of people wounded by tear-gas grenades, clubs and police dogs.

Police reported 600 arrests in Santiago and several hundred more in other cities.

As darkness fell, hundreds of thousands of Santiago's four million residents leaned from their windows, banging pots and pans that drowned out classical and military music blared from radios in the homes of government supporters.

The Democratic Alliance, which had organized the protest day, called for a pot-banging protest rather than street marches. The alliance is comprised of several non-Marxist political parties.

During one midday march by more than 1,000 people in Santiago, Rodolfo Seguel, president of the copper workers' union, and former Senate President Patricio Aylwin were detained and later released. Both are affiliated with the Democratic Alliance.

"We gathered in a public place for a simple act of peaceful protest, to sit in a plaza," said Gabriel Valdes, the alliance president, "and we were mistreated by security forces that acted in the most brutal way."

Mr. Valdes, a Christian Democrat who was foreign minister under President Eduardo Frei, was among those tear-gassed.

As police chased stone-throwing groups of demonstrators in central Santiago during the afternoon, General Pinochet was cheered by several hundred supporters at a City Hall ceremony honoring him as an "illustrious son" of Santiago.



Police used water cannons to disperse anti-government demonstrators in central Santiago.

Democratic Party Nominating Rules Will Sharpen Focus of '84 Primaries

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The 1984 election, still more than a year away, is already a full-fledged unofficial campaign, mainly because the Democrats have changed their party's nominating schedule in a bid to choose a candidate by next spring.

The Democrats' new rules represent an attempt to restore a measure of party control over the nominating process, badly battered by Jimmy Carter and other recent Democratic candidates.

Simultaneously with this change, fresh debate is under way about another aspect of campaigning — the question of financing. There is widespread feeling in both parties that the post-Watergate rules limiting political contributions have created new problems for funding.

While discussion about finances is only starting, the Democratic Party has acted to restore party discipline, which was relaxed by procedures introduced at the tumultuous party convention in 1968.

The Democrats have moved forward the dates of their primary elections and bunched the voting days in key states, a change that penalizes newcomers and benefits candidates with party backing. Similarly, the new rules guarantee that nearly a fifth of the delegates at the nominating convention will be public or party office-holders — in effect, the party pros.

A comparative outsider can still ride a sudden wave of popularity to the nomination, but the changes are believed to favor the front runners, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, both of whom have enough funds and campaign workers to cover all the early primaries.

Under the old system, a politically unknown candidate aimed to score early victories and pick up fresh support and momentum as he went along. A leaner string of primaries allowed for this kind of bandwagon effect.

This time, after the traditional first primaries in Iowa and New Hampshire, 20 primaries are bunched in mid-March, a grouping that amounts to a single, national primary. So early support, and eventually approval by the party establishment, are needed for a candidate to clear the initial hurdle and tie up the nomination.

As a result of these changes, the Democratic Party leaders hope to have an unchallengeable consensus behind a single candidate as early as April, allowing the party to start fighting the Republicans head-on before the midsummer convention that officially bestows the nomination.

The Democrats' calendar also affects Republican campaign strategy since most states have set the dates of their primary elections for both parties in accordance with the Democrats' new schedule.

If President Ronald Reagan decides to run again, Republican primaries will have no practical consequences, but the early deadlines mean that Mr. Reagan, with draws, the Republican Party will face, in a White House aide's words, "a real dogfight for support and resources" among the Republican contenders.

The Democrats' accelerated timetable also partly explains another major innovation in this campaign — the AFL-CIO's decision to announce an early endorsement for a candidate. The union's president, Lane Kirkland, has said the labor movement will come out for Mr. Mondale next month, so union activists will work for him even in the primaries.

It is a gamble for labor and for Mr. Mondale. Mr. Kirkland can claim a big debt to Mr. Mondale, but labor will lose influence if Mr. Glenn gets the nomination. And Mr. Mondale can use the early surge, but risks being labeled "labor's candidate."

Mr. Reagan's strategy, according to a White House pollster who declined to be identified, is to reach special-interest factions within minority groups generally hostile to

him. For example, the pollster said, "Among Hispanics, many Cubans hate Castro or worry about their kids' education or feel upwardly mobile; among women, some worry about crime in the streets, some workers are in industries that are doing better — and all these types can be persuaded to vote Reagan."

As a result of lavish television advertising and the use of sophisticated research techniques, campaign spending in 1980 in the presidential and congressional elections totaled \$1.2 billion. This, together with politicians' complaints that they have to spend too much time worrying about where to find more money, have triggered the controversy about campaign finances.

Changes in 1974 were supposed to solve the problem by limiting individual contributions, but funding has become an issue again because donations have been diverted to political action committees (PACs).

PACs represent political or business or ethnic special-interest groups, and they assemble funds from big donors and from thousands of individuals reached by direct mail and other specialized fund-raising techniques. Nearly 4,000 PACs provided \$80 million for congressional races last year.

Theoretically, PACs are not supposed to coordinate their action with political parties, but numerous newspaper stories describe cases where this prohibition is ignored. The result is often to make a legislator less sensitive to constituents' needs and more responsive to the agenda of powerful groups, critics say.

Mr. Reagan has been stung repeatedly in recent months by protests of numerous women, including some within his own Republican Party, that he has not actively sought to end sex discrimination. This and his opposition to the proposed Equal Rights Amendment have been linked to the creation of the "gender gap," the phenomenon of Mr. Reagan being far less popular among women than among men.

The latest criticism of the president on this issue came two weeks ago, when Barbara Honneger, a Justice Department aide who worked on the project to identify sexually discriminatory laws, quit her \$37,000-a-year job after terming the program a "sham."

Reagan Proposes To Purge Laws of Sex-Bias Language

By Marjorie Hunter

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan sought Thursday to counter criticism that he was insensitive to women's issues by proposing to eliminate sexually discriminatory language from a number of federal laws.

William B. Reynolds, the assistant attorney general for civil rights, when asked if most of the proposed changes were merely "cosmetic," replied: "That's right."

But Mr. Reynolds said the administration's total program for eradicating sex discrimination through forceful litigation, changes in current laws and proposals for new legislation added up to "an impressive record" that should be considered a viable alternative to the Equal Rights Amendment sought by feminist activists.

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The latest criticism of the president on this issue came two weeks ago, when Barbara Honneger, a Justice Department aide who worked on the project to identify sexually discriminatory laws, quit her \$37,000-a-year job after terming the program a "sham."

Responding to her criticism, the president announced in San Diego on Aug. 26 that he had instructed the Justice Department to speed up the review of laws and to have "specific recommendations on my desk for discussion immediately upon my return to Washington."

Meeting Thursday with his Cabinet Council on Legal Equity, the president reviewed the hefty Justice Department document and approved most, but not all, of the proposed changes.

For example, the president rejected the department's proposals for changing several laws that favor women. These include a requirement that the president appoint a woman as director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

The president and the Justice Department agreed, however, that no changes be made in laws barring women from being drafted and from serving in combat. "The president strongly feels that women should not be sent into combat," said Larry M. Speakes, a White House spokesman. "That's bedrock Reaganism."

In all, the Justice Department document identified 140 statutes or related groups of laws that contain sex-related distinctions. Of these, 24 have already been corrected and 51 would be corrected by a bill sponsored by Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, that has been endorsed by the president.

The president is proposing to correct 47 of the other laws that contain specific references to gender. Typical of these are laws that expressly include privileges to widows (but not widowers), references to "able-bodied men" and a reference to the president of the United States and his wife or widow "until her remarriage."

In submitting his report to the president, Attorney General William French Smith noted: "In recent months, the administration has come under attack for an alleged insensitivity to the interests and rights of women. Our critics have charged us with lax enforcement and narrow readings of laws prohibiting sex discrimination; unwillingness to appoint women to significant judicial and executive positions; and failure to follow through on our promises to identify and eliminate gender-based discrimination in federal law."

"Although there is room for improvement in almost any aspect of governmental activity, most of this criticism is unjustified. In terms of enforcement of the laws against sex discrimination, the administration's record surpasses that of the prior administration."

The administration is also studying proposals to eliminate discrimination against women in such areas as pensions, insurance and pay but White House aides have said that further study is needed before specific legislation is proposed.

McGovern to Seek U.S. Presidency

By Robert Scheer

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Proclaiming that he is diametrically opposed to President Ronald Reagan's foreign and domestic policies, George S. McGovern said he will formally announce Tuesday that he is again seeking the Democratic Party's nomination for the presidency.

Mr. McGovern, the Democratic candidate who carried only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia when he lost the presidential race to Richard M. Nixon in 1972, said he would make his announcement in a speech in Washington.

The 61-year-old former U.S. senator from South Dakota promised a campaign platform considerably to the left of the announced Democratic candidates, favoring huge cuts in military spending and forceful government intervention to ensure full employment.

Although he called the six announced Democratic candidates "free fellows," Mr. McGovern said they were "too tepid" in their criticisms of the president.

Democrats already in the race are former Vice President Walter F.



George S. McGovern

Mondale of Minnesota, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, Senator Alan Cranston of California, Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida.

Although Mr. McGovern branded as "outrageous" the Sept. 1 downing of a South Korean aircraft by the Soviet Union, he criticized Mr. Reagan for using the incident to build support for passage of funds for the MX missile.

Fewer Benefits Paid in '82 Than in Milder '75 Recession

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite record unemployment, proportionately fewer Americans received unemployment benefits during the thick of the recession last year than during any recession since World War II, according to a study published Friday by the Brookings Institution.

"The contrast with the experience in the 1975-76 recession is especially striking," the study said. "In calendar 1975, a little more than 78 percent of the unemployed were covered by regular, extended or supplemental unemployment insurance. In calendar 1982, only 45 percent were covered by compensation."

The study also found that federal, state and local governments paid out less in benefits last year, when 10 million were jobless, than

in 1976 when 7.6 million were out of jobs. Payments amounted to \$31 billion in 1976, and \$24 billion last year.

Gary Burtless, author of the study, is a senior fellow at Brookings.

The administration and Congress contributed to the decline in compensation primarily by providing for less coverage than during most previous recessions, Mr. Burtless asserted.

During the 1974-76 recession, he said, the government added about 40 weeks of compensation to stretch the average 26 weeks. During the last recession, Congress and the president added only about 10 extra weeks.

That, however, does not explain a decline that Mr. Burtless found in the percentage of the unemployed who applied for regular 26-week benefits.

Part of Child's Body, Containing Glass And Metal Pieces, Is Found Off Japan

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Part of a child's body, containing fragments of glass and metal, was found Friday off northern Japan. Officials speculated that it might be that of a passenger who died when a Korean Air Lines jet was shot down by a Soviet fighter plane.

The Kyodo News Service reported Friday night that the body had been found in waters northeast of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island. The exact point of discovery was not disclosed.

Other press reports quoted officials as saying the upper part of the body of a child aged 6 to 11 had been found. There were fragments of metal in the head and of glass in the chest, according to the reports.

Local officials said an autopsy showed the child had been dead for at least one week. The Korean plane was shot down Sept. 1.

The body was apparently found at a site that would indicate it had drifted southeast from the crash site — if it is in fact that of a child who was on the airplane.

Soviet officials have not permitted Japanese search crews inside the Soviet Union's territorial waters off the island of Sakhalin, over which the plane was shot down with a missile.

Soviet diplomats in Tokyo have reported to the Japanese government that Soviet search crews had found no bodies as of Friday night.

Six fragments of metal and other materials washed up on a beach near the Japanese town of Wakkanai on Friday and were recovered by residents and police.

They could not be officially identified as coming from the downed aircraft, although the local authorities speculated that one fragment appeared to be from the tail of a U.S.-made plane. The downed plane was an American Boeing 747.

The Soviet ambassador to Japan, Vladimir Pavlov, informed the Foreign Ministry Thursday night that his government would soon turn over to Japan some documents and materials recovered by the Soviet search ships.

Japanese officials said Friday they had not been informed further on when or where the debris would be handed over. They said the transfer would occur through diplomatic channels either in Tokyo or in Moscow.



United Press International

A police investigator examining a piece of metal that washed up on a Japanese beach. It is presumed to be part of the Korean Air Lines plane shot down by the Soviet Union.



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Chad Accuses France of Duplicity; Says Rebels Preparing New Attack

United Press International
NDJAMENA, Chad — The Chadian government, complaining that France has been duplicitous, warned Friday that Libyan-backed rebels were massing troops and armor in preparation for a new onslaught toward the capital.

Radio Chad said French policy was "ostrich-like, ignoring the realities. On Thursday the radio had

accused France and Libya of striking a secret deal to partition Chad, with Libya acquiring the northern half and the French controlling the south.

Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila, however, tried to minimize the differences with France, which has provided the bulk of Western military aid and an estimated 2,300 troops to back the

government of President Hissène Habré.

"There is no deterioration of relations," he said. "There is, though, a difference of opinion on how the French should react to different military circumstances."

Diplomats called the area that the rebels might move into at the center of the country "a no-man's-land, and indefensible." They disagreed with Mr. Soumaila's warning of a troop concentration, however, saying they had no reports of any new buildup in the northern area.

French troops are on orders to shoot only if fired upon by the Libyan-backed rebel army of forces loyal to the former president, Goukouni Oueddei.

The Chadian government has been eager to stage attacks to take back northern territory lost to the rebels since fighting broke out in June.

Mr. Soumaila said the government was upset over France's refusal to involve its soldiers in three recent battles in the past week at the eastern crossroads of Oum Chalouba.

The barren desert garrison of eastern Chad was attacked twice on the ground and once from the air. The government claimed it held its position.

The last attack brought the battle lines to within 60 miles (about 100 kilometers) of forward government and French positions at Arada and Biltine.



A helicopter hovered above two of the 22 vessels that ran aground in storm in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Typhoon Kills 6, Hurts 227

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — A typhoon with winds up to 161 mph (259 kilometers per hour) left at least six persons dead and 227 injured Friday in Hong Kong. In addition, three persons were reported missing.

Officials also said that more than 1,600 people had sought emergency shelter. Many of them were residents of the more than 100 hillside huts swept away by high winds, floods and landslides.

Hong Kong's Kai Tak Airport, one of the busiest in Asia, was closed for 12 hours. It reopened for some flights at noon. All harbor ferry services were suspended.

ed and most public transportation was paralyzed.

Twenty-two vessels ran aground, including a 21,000-ton Chinese freighter that was reported to be listing dangerously. Rough seas hampered the rescue of its 31 crew members, but they were not in danger, officials said.

Police said other ships had broken loose from their moorings and were threatening to smash into docking facilities at the harbor.

About 50,000 households lost electric power, and utility crews were forced to wait until the storm abated before beginning repairs.

By midafternoon, the center of

the typhoon, designated Ellen, had moved past the British colony of five million people. It was headed toward China's southern coastal province of Guangdong.

Officials said the deaths included a 7-year-old girl who was crushed by a falling piece of furniture in her home and a 58-year-old man who died when the roof of his hut collapsed.

Landslides killed two women, as well as a fire department officer involved in a rescue operation. Another man was found dead in a field. Police attributed the death to the typhoon.

In addition, three people were reported missing after their fishing boat ran aground.

Parliament Plan Backed in S. Africa

Indians and Citizens of Mixed Race Might Get Chambers; Blacks Wouldn't

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — After months of debate, the white parliament of South Africa endorsed Friday a new constitution creating legislative chambers for the mixed race and Indian minorities.

The proposed constitution represents the first move away from exclusive white rule since the National Party took power 35 years ago. The measure must be approved in a referendum by white voters Nov. 2.

The vote of 119-35 in favor of the constitution was assured since the Nationalists hold two-thirds of the 178 seats in the assembly.

The outcome of the referendum is less certain because of the threat of the combined opposition of white conservatives against any concessions and progressives who say the constitution entrenches white rule.

The eight members of the New Republic Party voted for change, calling the new constitution an important first step toward reform.

The Progressive Federal Party voted against it because the constitution ignores the voteless black majority of nearly 21 million, who continue to be considered citizens of 10 tribal homelands. The party also said the new system was weighted in favor of whites and



Pieter W. Botha

gave the mixed race and Indian chambers no effective power.

The Conservative Party also opposed the measure, saying it was a first step toward the loss of white rights.

Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's government argued that the constitution was a compromise that granted political rights to the mixed race and Asian minorities while protecting white rights.

In the 127th day of debate, the longest ever on a single measure, Chris J. Hemis, the minister of constitutional development and planning, called on white voters to support the plan in the referendum.

He said its rejection would mean "we will have to tell our descendants we did not have the power to break away from our own position of domination."

■ Vorster Seriously Ill

Doctors treating the former prime minister, John Vorster, 67, who has a lung infection, said that he had become seriously ill after his condition deteriorated overnight. Reuters reported.

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Months of Earth Tremors Bring Hysteria to Naples Suburb

Real, Imagined Dangers Lead to Exodus, Denunciations and a Few Exaggerated Complaints

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

POZZUOLI, Italy — After almost 10 months of daily earth tremors, the 65,000 people of this town adjoining Naples are running away, camping out, being evacuated or brooding about what they should do.

"In a population that has been under continuous stress for almost a year, there reigns a most understandable collective hysteria," said Captain Vittorio Tomasone, who as the Pozzuoli chief of the carabinieri, the national police force, is responsible for the town's safety. "When one night there are no tremors, they dream one up."

The people of this working-class town of run-down houses and garbage-littered streets, situated on the Gulf of Naples, have not dreamed their tremors lately. From November to about two weeks ago, they had occurred only periodically,

since, they have become more frequent and intense. They were particularly strong last Sunday.

That afternoon, thousands ran out of their houses. Some got into cars and drove away, mainly to Naples. Others rushed onto the coastal Via di Napoli and have camped along that street since then. The exodus continues.

"We don't want to go back to our houses," said Tina Lucignano on the coastal road. "They are all cracked, and we are afraid the next truck will bring them down."

An inspection of her house, a four-story tenement on a narrow street that is dark even at noon, showed little damage other than the wear of a badly built, unimproved house dating to the Fascist days. Mrs. Lucignano's belief of imminent danger is real, as is that of many of her neighbors.

"The children are crazy with fear," Mrs. Lucignano said, nod-

ding toward a smiling boy apparently not displeased by his camping adventure. Many of the neighbors clamored for attention to express similar dire feelings.

"Fears multiply geometrically in this atmosphere," Captain Tomasone said. In fact, he added, except for bruises suffered by 32 people on Sunday, the only ill was probably induced by fear.

He says there was real danger to inhabitants of 67 houses that had been found so damaged as to offer no security against strong tremors. These people are being housed in tents, trailers and bungalows on campgrounds nearby.

Ironically, Captain Tomasone said, many were reluctant to leave home because they remembered that thousands of people who moved into temporary housing in the great earthquake in the Naples area in 1979 are still confined to those quarters, now dilapidated.

But in the City Engineer's Office, furious men banged on tables, called each other and officials by names considered particularly harsh in southern Italy and threatened violence if inspectors did not go to their houses to declare them unfit for habitation. Women stopped to shriek at the soft-spoken and apologetic engineer.

While men and women complain that they are hungry and that neither food nor water are available, the shops that remain open sell everything available elsewhere in Italy, at normal prices. "There is no bread," complained Mrs. Lucignano, as freshly baked bread in great variety and quantity was being sold on the sidewalks.

Antimo Lucignano, who is not related to Tina, said the authorities had failed to prepare people who have spent their lives in a vol-

canic earthquake zone for the ever-present possibility of tremors. "We cannot have any illusions, this is our home," the office worker said.

"But our people should be taught from childhood not to panic. Nobody instructs them, as the Japanese do, on how to react. There is no education for earthquakes."

People spoke angrily against all political parties. They accused politicians from left to right of neglecting them when they needed help

and coming around only before elections. "They are interested only in this," said Antonietta Izzo, tapping at her waist in the region of men's trouser pockets.

Captain Tomasone said that seismologists' reports that no short-term danger is apparent would not calm the panic. "The only way to do that would be to evacuate all those who are panicky," he said, would mean most of the population.

United Press International

MANILA — Tens of thousands of Filipinos joined a candlelight procession Friday, marking an end to a traditional nine-day mourning period for the assassinated opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The head of the official commission investigating Mr. Aquino's death said that he was temporarily stepping down until the Supreme Court ruled on petitions seeking to disqualify him and to have the panel abolished.

More than 20,000 people carrying candles, torches, placards and crosses set out from Mr. Aquino's home in suburban Quezon City on a two-and-a-half-mile (four-kilometer) walk to Santo Domingo Catholic Church, where a mourning mass was to be held Friday night.

A police lieutenant, Alex Rivera, said the crowd, estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 people, grew as it made its way to the church.

The marchers, including Mr. Aquino's mother, widow and five children, walked silently behind a bamboo cross wrapped in barbed wire that carried the names of six dead Filipinos, including Mr. Aquino's, who were alleged victims of government repression.

California Town Jolted Again

The Associated Press

COALINGA, California — Two sharp tremors Friday jolted this community which was devastated by a powerful earthquake four months ago.

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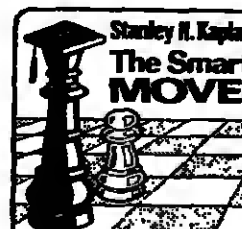
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ARTS / LEISURE

The Gothic Charm of Siena

By Michael Gibson

VIGNON, France — The city of Siena was of no great consequence until the invading barbarians made the coastal road to Rome too hazardous for travelers. By the eighth century it had become the seat of a bishopric, and by the 12th century it was established as an important merchant town with a large finger in the Roman Curia and powerful moneylenders playing a role throughout Europe.

The 13th century brought the city to its zenith, with the rise and fall of the Buonignori family. The Buonignori were bankers who, among other things, handled papal finances and who are sometimes referred to as "the Rothschilds of the 13th century." They went bankrupt in 1299 — an event that disrupted the financial life of the city and marked the beginning of its downfall. Fifty years later, the plague killed off two-thirds of the population, and in 1555, the city, which had declined from 50,000 inhabitants in its heyday to 8,000, fell under Florentine domination.

A charming exhibition of 127 items, "Sienese Gothic Art" at the Petit Palais, begins in the late 13th century and extends to the end of the following century. For Siena, even in its economic decline, continued to have an important artistic activity, which deserves the close scrutiny the present show affords.

The erudite catalog, rather too hastily assembled that visitors will be familiar with the history of the peninsula at this period and with the "imposing artistic movement" initiated by Frederick II — a movement whose impact was strengthened by a political and military presence. It is argued that the Siena renaissance of the 13th century was a deviation of this particular movement, that we are to see, as the original impetus behind all these works, the shadowy profile of a brilliant Hohenstaufen.

The show includes illuminated manuscripts, paintings, sculptures and precious reliquaries, cloths and crowns. There is no doubt much that seems familiar in all this, because we are more struck by the points all Gothic art holds in common than by regional differences. But a certain number of works stand out with unusual force, and one of these is a manuscript of Dante's "Inferno" with two superb illustrations "attributed to Pietro Lorenzetti" and dated about 1340.

These two pages use the typical Gothic device of narrative figuration in which the same persons are shown simultaneously in different parts of the picture. Thus Dante is shown sleeping, rising, walking, encountering the lion, the panther and the wolf and receding in fear before them. In the following picture, the wolf peers out from behind the painted border, while Dante kneels before a patriarchal Virgil, pointing a fearful finger at the pursuing beast. The landscape is abstract and austere, but carries nonetheless a Tuscan flavor, and the two images deserve to become classics of art history.

There are some works by Simone Martini, who was to die in Avignon and whose frescoes for the Palace of the Popes were rediscovered and restored about 20 years ago (they are to be seen outside this exhibition, in the great hall of the Conservatory), and a considerable number of the paintings present a relatively predictable treatment of religious



One of the illustrations for Dante's "Inferno" attributed to Pietro Lorenzetti, in the Avignon exhibition of Sienese art.

Portrait Miniatures of the Tudor Period

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — As Jim Murrell, deputy keeper of conservation at the Victoria and Albert Museum, pointed out in his introductory essay to "The English Miniature" (Yale University Press, 1982) "the painting of portrait miniatures in watercolor is a peculiarly English art form, for no other country supported a continuous and flourishing school of artists working in this medium during a period of almost 400 years."

The delight of this essay in rediscovery and historical research, however, is the plausible attribution of groups of miniatures to hitherto little-known, or entirely unknown artists — notably Lucas Hornebolte (c.1490/5-1544) son of the illuminator Gerard Hornebolte, and from 1531 to 1544 king's painter to Henry VIII; Levina Teeldene (1510/20-1576) daughter of the Low Countries miniaturist Simon Bening; and gentleman of the bedchamber to Mary I and the young Elizabeth I; and Rowland Lockey (c.1565-1616), one of Hilliard's most talented apprentices.

Murrell, together with the director of the Victoria and Albert, Sir Roy Strong, has now organized under the title "Artists of the Tudor Court," a major exhibition of the first 100 years of the English portrait miniature, from 1520-1620. Anyone tolerably interested in the subject is familiar with the great names of the medium — Hans Holbein (1497-1543), Nicholas Hilliard (1547-1619) and Isaac Oliver (1560-1617).

The Artistic Records Committee was established in 1972 at the Imperial War Museum with the specific aim of commissioning artists to record, for the museum's collection, the British Forces wherever they might be serving, Hong Kong and the New Territories off mainland China have a permanent garrison, which in 1982 consisted predominantly of Gurkha troops, from the committee invited Anthony Eyton to stay there and make a record in drawings and oil paintings. Seventeen oils and 20 watercolors and charcoal and pastel drawings can now be seen at the museum.

Artists of the Tudor Court, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, SW7, to Nov. 6.

Anthony Eyton: Hong Kong and the New Territories, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, SE1, to Sept. 25.

Maritime Boulevard, The Maclean Gallery, 35 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W1, to Sept. 30.

The young English artist Janet Treby has hitherto been chiefly known for her large drawings and lithographs of captive wild animals in movement (indeed with "Tiger," she was one of this year's Young Printmaker Award winners). In her first one-woman show, "The Figure," at the Curwen Gallery, she takes as her theme the human figure in movement, presenting these in evocative paintings in a mixture of acrylics and watercolor.

The Figure, Curwen Gallery, 4 Windmill Street, W1, to Oct. 1.

Suad al-Atiar, born in Baghdad, now lives and works in England. In this first London one-woman show of her paintings at Graffitt, the predominant image is a luminous and enchanting Paradise Garden, augmented with the symbols of Iraqi poetry and Baghdad's folklore — the peacock, the palm tree and the solitary borseman.

Suad al-Atiar, Recent Paintings, Graffitt Gallery, 30 James Street, W1, to Oct. 8.

Listening to his comments on the 25 pieces on view at 25 Rue de Lille — another 250 or so are neatly folded in his drawers — one can see why there are so few experts in this field. Extensive art historical information and a good deal of highly specific knowledge are a prerequisite. The aesthetic appeal is easy enough, but identification can be devilishly difficult.

These two pages use the typical Gothic device of narrative figuration in which the same persons are shown simultaneously in different parts of the picture. Thus Dante is shown sleeping, rising, walking, encountering the lion, the panther and the wolf and receding in fear before them. In the following picture, the wolf peers out from behind the painted border, while Dante kneels before a patriarchal Virgil, pointing a fearful finger at the pursuing beast. The landscape is abstract and austere, but carries nonetheless a Tuscan flavor, and the two images deserve to become classics of art history.

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A Holbein miniature in the V&A exhibition.

In the 1930s, the Slade School-trained painter Stephen Tennant often found himself drawn to the old part of Marseilles as a subject both for a novel, to be titled "L'Amant," and a series of vivid ink and wash drawings. The novel was never completed; but the drawings now constitute a delightfully fresh exhibition at the Maclean Gallery.

Stephen Tennant: A Story of the City, Maclean Gallery, 35 St. George Street, W1, to Oct. 8.

Of Balloons and Artful Fans

By Sourin Melikian

PARIS — It is unusual for a French auctioneer to quit the auction world, and even more so that one should go into dealing. Whereas in Anglo-Saxon countries, holding auctions is like any other business activity, French auctioneers are judicial officers subject to the authority of the Ministry of Justice. An auctioneer who leaves the profession is a bit like an officer who leaves the army — he tears himself off from a caste.

Michel Maignan, who operated at the Drouot auction house from 1969 to 1982, has just done this. In May, he opened his own gallery, Duverrier, at 25 Rue de Lille, inaugurating it with an exhibition called "Space Conquest Bicentennial." This was in reference to June 5, 1783, when Joseph Montgolfier, who, with his brother Etienne, invented the hot air balloon, made his first successful ascent at Annonay, near Lyons.

Not in the least deterred by mass-production, the greatest 19th-century masters took an interest in designing fans. Maignan has only just discovered a sketch in pencil by Ingres that carries a dedication about which he has not had time to do any research. Later, fans were painted by Degas — of which 23 are recorded — by Manet and Berthe Morisot.

THE ART MARKET

very much earlier. As far as Maignan has been able to ascertain, the oldest fans known to have survived into the last century should be in the Louvre. An inventory of royal objects compiled at the request of Napoleon III mentions one belonging to Diane de Poitiers, another to Catherine de Medicis. But Maignan says, with a hint of amusement, as well as of frustrated curiosity, no one at the Louvre was able to enlighten him as to their whereabouts.

By the 18th century, fans were produced by the tens of thousands. They survive in vast numbers, which does not mean that identification is always easy. Great masters contributed to their manufacture by drawing models. One now in the British Museum is undisputedly from Watteau's hand. But such pieces were executed to be copied or interpreted by specialized painters, about whom very little is known. Most were women grouped in the Academie de Saint-Luc. Occasionally they would draw their inspiration from large-size paintings. A favorite subject was "Pensée aux rats" (Are they thinking about grapes?), a frivolous scene by Boucher. The Fine Arts Museum in San Francisco owns one of the finest 18th-century fans based on that picture, which is quite clearly French. But others were produced throughout Europe. On view at Maignan's is a piece that could be Dutch. The free copying of the scene continued in the 19th century. A few days ago, Maignan says, a typical Napoleon III specimen was brought to him for an appraisal.

For Maignan not only took up dealing, he decided he would specialize in fans. Rarified as it may seem, the idea came naturally to Maignan, a direct descendant on his mother's side of the Duverrier who, in 1827, founded what became one of the most successful companies producing and selling fans in France. The enterprise was still going strong on the eve of World War II. Maignan, brought up in this fan-conscious family, amassed almost without thinking a vast and generally inaccessible store of knowledge on the subject.

He is now off to Bristol, England, where an exhibition of Art Nouveau fans opens Saturday at the Royal West of England Academy. It is called "The Fans of the Belle Epoque Through the Lachelines" — a firm that offered the best of low-priced fans at the turn of the century. The catalog is signed by Fabienne Falheur, a curator at the Paris Musée de la Mode et du Costume in the Palais Galliera, and, needless to add, by Michel Maignan.

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Theater in China Emerges Carefully From the Maoist Era

By Christopher S. Wren

BEIJING — The political message used to be the only medium in contemporary Chinese theater. During the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, ideologies even dictated the plots and sent playwrights to research the details firsthand among the masses, who enjoyed final script approval.

You don't write a play unless you have something to say. Still, Chinese theater remains beholden to the Communist Party. "Dramatists are bound by duty to support socialist ethics by giving people positive, lasting encouragement through their artistic productions," Zhou Yang, a top cultural commissar, told playwrights in one pop talk last year. Yet the successful run of "The Death of a Salesman" testifies to a greater leeway given by the party and the ministry of culture.

In recent Chinese plays, there has been more realistic discussion of social problems. "If I Were Real," which dealt with privilege among the children of party functionaries, was restricted to select audiences when it premiered in 1979. There was no such caution in 1981 with "Who Is Stronger?" another play that depicted with candor a factory manager's battle against vested corruption.

The People's Art Theater has included two modernistic plays by Gao Xingjian, a writer influenced by Jean Genet and Samuel Beckett. His "Waiting for Godot" performed with a minimum of props by actors in street clothes, tells of an unemployed young man who encounters his fiancée on a train that he has set out to rob. In a sensual scene, the lovers caress each other to the strains of electronic music. In the same author's "Bus Stop," eight people hang around 10 years waiting for a bus that turns out to have been canceled, a metaphor perhaps for the wasted decade of the Cultural Revolution.

Such plays are clearly a break with the *sonnets*, or "three principles" favored by the Maoists — that positive characters must be more prominent than negative ones, that heroic characters must be more prominent than just positive ones and that the most heroic character must be most prominent of all. They theorized that all literature and art followed that, even Shakespeare, Ying sighed. "With Moliere it was more difficult to

explain, but they were good at ignoring what didn't fit in with their theories." Given the difficulties of direct expression, Chinese playwrights with something to say have tended to hide behind history to convey a modern truth. Not that obliqueness always guaranteed ideological acceptance. The Cultural Revolution was launched in 1966 after Mao construed "Hai Jin Dismissed from Office," an obscure Ming dynasty tale dramatized by Wu Han, as an attack on himself.

The allegorical device survives. Bai Hua, a playwright, got in trouble a couple of years ago for his blunt film script, "Unrequited Love," in which an artist returning home from abroad is hounded to death by radicals while the party stands by. The film was shot but never released and Bai had to write a self-criticism.

Bai has rebounded with "The Shining Spear of the King of Wu," an allegorical play about a king corrupted by power some 2,500 years ago. The play enjoyed a safe run last season in Beijing because everyone took it as an attack on the megalomaniacal rule of Mao. But Ying said that he wanted to see contemporary drama move beyond what he termed "this literature of conspiracy and historiography of insinuation."

Those were the years when Ying Ruocheng and his fellow actors at Beijing's People's Art Theater were playing rice on the farm, making bricks in the rehearsal halls for lack of anything more sensible to do.

Following the death of Chairman Mao and the jailing of his widow Jiang Qing, a former Shanghai actress who dominated the radical clique now castigated as the Gang of Four, Chinese theater has emerged from the shadow of the Cultural Revolution — though hardly from all political constraints. "A few years ago, we were talking about the remnant fear in the heart of the artists," Ying said. "They felt afraid. I think that's mostly gone."

Ying recently appeared as Khabiz Khan in the mini-series "Marco Polo," co-produced by China, Italy, the United States and Japan, a supporting role that obscured his stature as one of China's foremost actors and directors. In Beijing, Ying is far better known as Willy Loman in a watershed production of Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," which has mesmerized packed audiences for more than three months.

"During the Cultural Revolution, it was accepted by everyone that if you wanted to write a play, novel or work of art, you must have a message and usually a simplistic message. You must have a message before you have a play, which is nonsense, of course," Ying said. "The backlash to that has been strong, too. People have made a point of declaring, 'I have no message.' What they mean to say is, 'I have no message as a forerunner.'

our ingenuities have wrinkles all over their faces," Ying said, though he added that the situation was improving.

How far reform in the Chinese theater can go remains unclear. Perhaps as a result of the recent changes, party ideologists have lately expressed alarm about creeping commercialism.

A seasoned actor earns an equivalent of about \$75 a month. But some artists, particularly comedians who perform a popular dialogue form called "cross talk," have slipped off to the provinces, rented a theater, put on their own show and pocketed up to \$2,500 a week. Ying knew such actors. "They don't pay taxes. They don't even tell their group."

But Ying thought that the commercial side of theater should not be ignored. "We should make sure shows are attractive. There should be more diversity because of habits and age groups. Some conservatives will call anything they don't like commercial. But that's hopeless, because people want to be entertained."

With the precedent established, Ying hoped to see more Western plays in China. A young director he knew was thinking of staging "Amadeus." "But we shouldn't go after the second-rate stuff," Ying said. "Every production should be

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a cultural event, in the sense that it opens up new possibilities and gives people ideas about the next stage of development."

Chinese playwrights also needed the prestige of the theater to help their careers, Ying said. "In the next few years, I'll try to find the right writers and themes and do some directing. It's not like doing Shakespeare or Arthur Miller. You have to start from the very beginning. They may have a good story and beautiful characters, but they need help."

Ying hoped that the Chinese theater was outgrowing the need for sloganeering. "In some cases, we have cast it off. In others, not so much. When a play has a political message not agreeable to everyone, we're in trouble because criticism in China is still political criticism. Otherwise, we're not bothered."

Whatever the future holds, Ying does not expect China to revert to the years of ideologically straitlaced theater. "I feel we're in for a period of stability, with no political movements, upheavals, struggles or conflicts, which tend to make life very tense no matter which side you're on. If that lasts for any appreciable time, we will have more artistic theater. There's never a lack of talent in China. It's whether you have the right atmosphere, the right ambience for the talent to emerge."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

U.S. Trade Anxiety

American anxieties about imports arise from a feeling that U.S. basic manufacturing capacities are being eroded. The accusation holds that world trade does more than substitute jobs in an efficient plant for those in an inefficient one. Instead, it argues, current trade patterns are inflicting large losses in manufacturing jobs on the American economy and, beyond that, losses in the ability to manufacture. Further, these losses are being aggravated by the policies that other countries — meaning Japan — to promote their products.

That is the indictment. Does a rigorous examination of actual experience bear it out? In one word, no. The economist Robert Z. Lawrence, writing in the current issue of the *Brookings Papers*, carefully reviews the evidence and comes to several conclusions that deserve the attention of all the people now warming up for next year's election. In the crucial period of rapid change that began with the 1973 oil crisis and ended with the 1980 recession, the number of jobs in manufacturing rose slightly in the United States. It would have fallen but for the net gains in industrial jobs created by foreign trade.

The United States has not lost its comparative advantage in manufacturing; to the contrary. It has lost ground in certain industries —

those that are labor-intensive, capital-intensive and dependent on well-known technologies. But, Mr. Lawrence finds, in the 1970s Americans developed capacities in high-technology sectors that more than compensated for the losses in older and simpler products.

There is a lot of pain and tension, unfortunately, in this process of shifting advantages and resources from familiar industries to the new ones. The degree of social distress has created an illusion of a general industrial decline. But it is an illusion, so far.

Since 1980, the pattern has changed. There have been two recessions, and the dollar's exchange rate has soared. That has made all American exports less competitive abroad because their prices have risen. With normal growth and a lower dollar, Mr. Lawrence concludes, manufacturing employment will recover with the rest of the economy.

But while he does not get into the subject, there is also a less optimistic corollary to this conclusion. If the dollar's exchange rate stays very high for a long time — a period of years — the damage to export industries could well be more than temporary. High interest rates are holding the dollar up. That is another reason why it is important to get rates down.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Female Soldier

There is something about the U.S. Army's attitude toward female soldiers that could lead a cynic to suspect it would not weep if they all up and left. Until 1977, when the Carter administration declared women eligible for all combat occupational specialties, there were not enough female soldiers to irritate apologists for "this man's army." Yet three years later the army, responding to congressional demands, had to order commanders to deal "swiftly and fairly" with sexual harassment.

That the women's dropout rate was higher than men's was ascribed to such harassment, to the male soldier's inability to accept women in untraditional jobs and to the strain of working under hostile scrutiny.

The response? To reduce the places where harassment, heckling and hostility could occur. Females are now denied access to 69 percent of all army jobs.

Some of the eliminated specialties may indeed be too arduous for most women (and some men). But all of the 23 categories forbidden last year were described as "closed due to exposure to direct combat policy" — a policy that has tended to shrink and stretch with the times. And now, when male recruitment has met with special success, the army has further reduced the list to exclude jobs like electrician

and plumber. The timing may be coincidental. Still, female soldiers are understandably upset. Mary Evelyn Blagg Huey, the head of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services, recently wrote to Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger saying: "The closing of military occupations impacts negatively on career development for women, making their advancement difficult if not impossible. This 'domino effect' poses concerns for morale, enlistments and the continued success of the all-volunteer Army."

The army contends that specialties like interior electrician, carpenter, mason and plumber are combat-related because they are deployed in forward battle areas. But this is not always the case, which is why women are calling for greater refinement in the restrictions.

Mr. Weinberger, describing the situation to President Reagan during a meeting, was overheard to say "All the criticism was that we are closing off too many jobs that were associated with combat. And so what we've done is say that until there is an actual imminence of war, there will be women grease monkeys, if they want to, and things like that."

Not an elegant statement, but it is a start. Now let Mr. Weinberger put it in writing.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Where are the Moralists

It is indeed surprising that not a single advocate of international law and morality has so far demanded Moscow's arraignment on charges of wanton murder and inhumanity before the International Court at the Hague.

There is also a plethora of peace councils around the world, many of them sandwiched between communism and capitalism, which have throughout the current line and cry against Moscow's miscalculated inhumanity remained surprisingly silent.

— The Standard (Nairobi).

If we wait for the world to agree on showing Moscow what civilized people think of their behavior, we will wait forever. The whirl of commercial calculation drowns out the cries of indignation. Japan, a major victim of the Korean airliner massacre, doesn't want to upset Soviet Russia. That other-time fearsome nation, West Germany, is equally timid. The Swiss don't want to know. Sir Geoffrey Howe, our (British) foreign secretary, is equally non-committal, pointing out that economic sanctions have very little impact. There is always a price to be paid for doing the right thing. It may be paid in roubles, or sterling or dollars. But for betraying the dead on Flight KAL 007 there is only one appropriate payment. Thirty pieces of silver.

— The Daily Express (London).

U.S. War Powers Act

American Marines in Lebanon are now in a situation "where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances." The words quoted are taken directly from the War Powers Act, a post-Vietnam statute in which Congress claims a role in the dispatch of U.S. forces to areas of conflict or potential conflict abroad.

If President Reagan should invoke this law — and so far he has refused to do so — U.S. forces could remain in Lebanon for only 60 or 90 more days unless Congress authorizes their

continued presence. Although there is some doubt that Congress would muster the will to hang tough in Lebanon, especially if the Marines take more casualties, the law is the law. Even though we share Reagan's doubts about the wisdom of the War Powers Act, we believe it is time for it to be brought into play.

— Baltimore Sun.

A Chance in Geneva

After months of summer doldrums — punctuated by the stunning surprise of a major crisis that neither the United States nor the Soviets foresaw or wanted — the serious work of managing the superpower relationship resumed Tuesday in Geneva.

The clock on the Euromissile phase of arms control is running out. Unless a bargain is struck within a few weeks, the momentum for deploying two worrisome new generations of U.S. missiles — Pershing-2s and cruises — will be unstoppable. If they are deployed, the Soviets will respond in kind.

Ten days ago, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov announced a crucial change in the Soviet proposal. Mr. Andropov offered to "liquidate" the medium-range nuclear missiles which his government will remove from Europe if there's a Euromissile agreement.

Andropov's offer not only removes the main justification for the Pershing-cruise deployment, but represents the first time either superpower has offered to dismantle part of a new, state-of-the-art weapons system. In that sense it has the look of a striking precedent. Yet the Reagan administration responded with the customary ho-hum, terming it a propaganda ploy aimed at the West Germans, a delaying tactic to retard U.S. deployment plans.

The sole argument for installing the new U.S. missiles has been to "prove" that NATO has the "resolve" to carry forward with a 1979 decision now almost universally regarded as ill-advised, except as a last resort to dissuade an unending Soviet buildup.

— The Boston Globe.

FROM OUR SEPT. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Tension in Russia

ST. PETERSBURG — In Russian diplomatic circles there is a certain feeling of uneasiness on account of the tension which has arisen in the relations between Serbia and Montenegro. Overtures have been repeatedly made by the Montenegrin Government with the object of a " rapprochement." Prince Nicholas has even plainly manifested a desire to visit King Peter in order to seal this new "entente." The sole condition insisted upon by Montenegro as necessary for this "rapprochement" is a document repudiating on the part of the Serbian Court, any solidarity with the new crown prince, the "in continuation" in the Cetinje trial, who are at present in Serbia, where they are carrying on a violent campaign in the Serbian press against Prince Nicholas.

1933: U.K. Tennis Triumph

NEW YORK — Fred Perry, England's ranking player who had never won a major tennis title and had never even figured in the final round of a major championship, achieved the peak of court fame this afternoon when he conquered the Australian master, Jack Crawford, in the deciding match of the American national singles championship. He won in five sets by a score almost as surprising as the victory itself, 6-3, 11-13, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1. A cool breeze and a cloudless sky made playing conditions perfect, but up to the start of the fourth set there was nothing to indicate that the English player was to take the crown which had not been borne off to England since Laurie Doherty won it 30 years ago this month at the Newport Casino.

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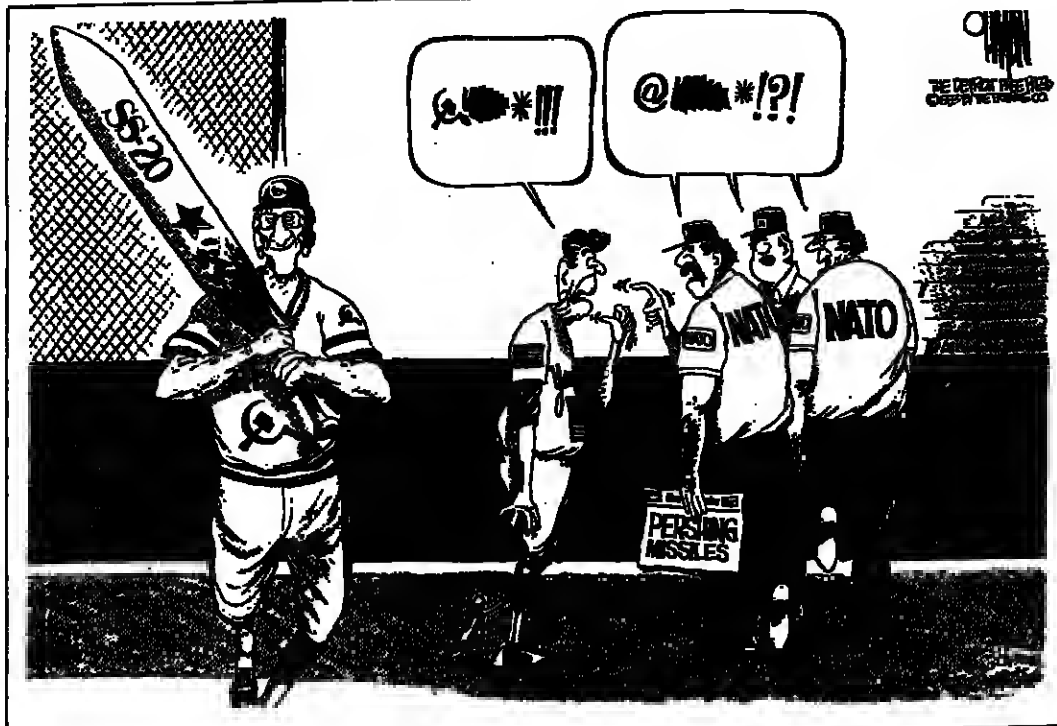
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The MiG Attack and the MX Don't Mix

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Right-wing hawks are calling President Reagan, once one of their own, "pusillanimous" (from the Latin *pusillus*, meaning "very small," and *animus*, meaning "soul") in his response to the destruction of Korean Air Lines Flight 7 by a Soviet fighter plane.

But if Mr. Reagan is successful in his calculated attempt to capitalize on this Soviet atrocity to win congressional approval for the MX missile system, he will in fact be able to aim at the Soviet Union what its paranoiac suspicious leaders are sure to regard as a first-strike weapon.

That is not pusillanimous ("marked by contemptible timidity"); it is reckless to the point of irresponsibility.

Mr. Reagan not only cited the Korean airliner and its 269 lost passengers as a reason why the MX should be built; in his emotional TV address, he also invoked the name of the late Senator Henry Jackson, an MX proponent who died the day after Flight 7 was shot down.

These tactics flow from the growing difficulty the president faces in forcing the unnecessary and destabilizing MX through the various stages of congressional approval.

Actually, there is no link whatever between the "termination" of Flight 7 and the supposed need for the MX. If anything, the gross Soviet deed over the Sea of Okhotsk reflects Soviet fear, suspicion, insecurity and distrust — not the "aggression" Mr. Reagan repeatedly cited.

And Foreign Secretary Gromyko's stonewall remarks at Madrid, together with all the other Soviet bombast, sound much like "whistling past the graveyard" — desperate defiance, that is, of a world fearfully seen as threatening on all sides.

Against this paranoid leadership, Mr. Reagan says it is now essential to pose the MX — 100 of them in the old Minuteman silos — as a deterrent to Moscow's bent for aggression. But the MX is likely to have just the opposite effect.

The Soviet leaders know that both the Carter and the Reagan administrations failed to devise an invulnerable basing plan for the giant, 10-warhead missile. They know that, therefore, its supposed justification — to give the United States an invulnerable land-based deterrent force — has disappeared.

And they are altogether likely to draw the conclusion, plausible for such fearful and suspicious men, that the deployment of 100 MX missiles in the very silos once deemed vulnerable to Soviet attack means that the United States is planning to use them in a first strike.

(That, after all, is what the hard-line leaders of the Reagan Administration believe Moscow is planning to do with its heavy, multiple-warhead missiles.)

If, therefore, the Soviet leaders are intrinsically as aggressive as Mr. Reagan claims the Flight 7 incident dem-

onstrates, they will be motivated all the more by MX deployment to launch their own first strike before the United States can do so.

And if Flight 7's destruction suggests, as Mr. Reagan insists, that war with an aggressive Soviet Union can be deterred only by U.S. strength, the MX is surely the wrong weapon for the task; not only will it be perceived

as threatening, but it will also present a most attractive target — 1,000 warheads lined up on 100 missiles like battleships at Pearl Harbor, to be destroyed by 200 Soviet warheads.

Thus, far from being a deterrent, MX deployment in Minuteman silos will doubly invite Soviet attack — and that is so whether the Soviet leaders are ruthless aggressors, as in Mr. Reagan's view, or Nervous Nellies unable to tolerate even a civilian airliner violating their air space and not secure enough in their power to admit a mistake and atone for it. If the latter, aiming the MX at such leaders will be even more dangerous.

If the shooting down of Flight 7 has any relevance to the U.S. military program, it is in whatever the incident says about Soviet leadership psychology.

In that light, swift development and deployment of the proposed Midetman single-warhead missile appears a more sensible response than building the MX; and if Congress approaches the matter analytically rather than with Mr. Reagan's understandable emotion, flight 7's grim fate may even prove to be the stake through the monster's heart.

Arms experts with no Pentagon turf to defend say 1,000 Midetman could be deployed as soon as and for less money than 100 MX's and would provide a more stable deterrent. That, together with flight 7's evidence of Soviet paranoia, calls for the death rather than birth of the MX.

The New York Times.

Death Permeates the Atmosphere in Washington

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The members of Congress are returning to a capital strikingly different in atmosphere from the one they left at the start of their recess in early August. Death is in the air, and its sobering effects can be felt everywhere.

The summer ended with trip-hammer blows: the systematic shelling and killing of the U.S. Marines on "peacekeeping duty" in Lebanon; the murderous Soviet destruction of the Korean airliner, killing 269 persons, including Representative Larry McDonald of Georgia; and the sudden, unexpected death of Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

As is always the case, such tragedy has shaken the pettiness out of Washington politics. The atmosphere of sordid partisanship Congress left behind when it took its August break has been transformed into a sense of shared concern and sobered realism.

President Reagan has been at his finest through this ordeal. Whether comforting the families of the slain Marines, expressing the nation's regrets at Senator Jackson's death, or voicing the outrage everyone felt at the cold-blooded attack on the Korean airliner and its innocent passen-

gers, his words, tone and demeanor have been exactly right. Sometimes, the president's communication skills have been ascribed to his long career as an actor. But this was no acting job.

The man who described the downing of the unarmed airliner by a Soviet fighter plane as "an act of barbarism, born of a society which wantonly disregards individual rights and value of human life and seeks constantly to expand and dominate other nations" was not a performer reading lines. He was a political leader speaking convictions.

The president's actions were exactly what he said, in an earlier speech, the American response should be — "calm, controlled and absolutely firm."

He said it that the Soviet Union was arraigned — with damning evidence — in the court of world opinion at the United Nations. He reinforced the ban on the operations of their airline in the United States and encouraged other countries to join in measures assuring the safety of international air travelers.

Why NATO Should Delay Deploying the Euromissiles

By Karsten Voight

BONN — Late this fall, NATO is scheduled to deploy the first Pershing-2 medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany. The Social Democratic Party continues to support NATO's 1979 "two-track" decision — to negotiate seriously with the Soviet Union in the hope of heading off installation of the missiles, but to deploy some medium-range missiles eventually if negotiations fail.

Yet we Social Democrats oppose U.S. and West German conservatives who are exploiting this decision in ways contrary to what was intended by NATO. Conservatives who consider it militarily essential to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles assent to the arms control part of the two-track decision only because they hope in this way to make deployment politically acceptable.

In contrast, we Social Democrats concede that deployment is one reaction to the Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe but still doubt whether land-based missiles in Europe and the proposed mix of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles is militarily necessary. We also doubt that their deployment is politically sensible.

We originally supported the possibility of deployment mainly because we hoped to move the superpowers toward serious negotiations on medium-range missiles. At the time, in 1979, we also wanted to facilitate ratification of the second strategic arms limitations treaty and to demonstrate that the alliance was capable of acting together on nuclear issues. At the same time, however — and ever since — we rejected any provision for "automatic" deployment of medium-range missiles.

Whether and how many of them should be deployed can be finally decided only when NATO as a whole and the German parliament in particular assess the outcome of the negotiations now taking place in Geneva. This was our policy in 1979 and it remains our policy today.

Several of the assumptions that underlay NATO's decision have changed since 1979. First, the decision was originally taken in a climate of détente. Now, however, the atmosphere has changed completely. Second, the Soviet Union has installed more SS-20s than NATO foresaw in 1979. Third, the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, whose ratification was then taken for granted, never passed the U.S. Senate.

Finally, the negotiations on medium-range missiles did not begin until the end of 1981, two years later than we originally hoped. This delay and

the limited progress made since then now make it desirable, in our view, to delay deployment and continue the talks if no agreement is reached by the end of the year.

The Soviet Union has clearly surpassed NATO in the deployment of medium-range land-based missiles. But I doubt that Moscow can successfully use this advantage for political intimidation or blackmail. Why not? First, strategic nuclear weapons still provide a certain deterrent effect against such regional nuclear threats. Second, it remains entirely unclear what practical political or military benefits can be derived from regional nuclear superiority.

Certainly, since World War II, West German governments and the majority of West Germans have reacted to Soviet attempts at intimidation and blackmail not with compliance but with growing steadfastness and loyalty to the Western Alliance. It is also clear that they will continue to do so, no matter which party is in power in Germany.

The Social Democratic Party now believes that the ideal solution would be a drastic reduction of Soviet SS-20s that would make it superfluous to deploy any new American medium-range missiles in Europe. The majority of our party would accept an agreement on the basis of the "walk in the woods" understanding taken last year by negotiators Paul Nitze and Yuri Kvitsinsky — a formula that would permit the deployment of cruise but not Pershing missiles and drastically limit the total number of warheads on both sides.

Our ultimate goal is to avoid the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles and we remain critical of the American proposal now on the table in Geneva, which does not renounce their deployment. Why? First, because Pershing-2s are to be deployed only in West Germany — and it does us no good to single us out from the other NATO allies in Europe. Second, if NATO crosses this nuclear threshold, installing Pershing-2s now to cover targets in Eastern Europe, it might pre-empt the possibility of eventually using missiles with conventional warheads to cover those targets. Deploying the Pershing-2 now would thus jeopardize future efforts to construct an effective conventional defense of Western Europe.

The writer, the West German Social Democratic Party's foreign policy spokesman in the Bundestag, or parliament, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Life in France Isn't as Bad as It Sounds

By Flora Lewis

DEAUVILLE, France — The first question U.S. visitors ask about France these days is whether things are as bad as they sound.

The country has become a fine example of the ravages of rhetoric. The recession is truly hurting all the more because an ecstatic Socialist government thought when it came to power that it could simply will a new prosperity into existence by government spending and rousing words.

Now, when other economies are beginning to pick up, the French still have to go through the trough of austerity. From supposing that ideology and cleverness were making them better off than others, they have been obliged to see they are going to be worse off for some time to come.

Of course, they will benefit if recovery takes firm hold among other major nations, expanding the level of international trade once again. But there will still be a painful gap in inflation rates, unemployment is expected to continue rising, and investors are chary.

Hard times are enough to cause angry strains. But they are exacerbated by harsh words.

From the moment the Socialists won in the spring of 1981, their opponents began to cry doom and disaster. Having been in power without interruption for over a generation, they had come to consider it their due. Indeed, they did find it a dire deprivation to be ousted.

But they went further, hinting at national collapse, some kind of violent upheaval, "the rending of the social fabric," as some of the well-heeled who shoveled their money abroad took to putting it.

They regularly predicted a "hot spring," and then a "hot autumn," never a "hot summer" though, be-

cause the vacation season remains a sacrosanct holiday from politicking. "Le catastrophisme" was in vogue.

What actually happened was a steady decline of the franc, which led to a steady rise in the foreign debt and taxes. New tax increases have just been ordered for 1984. It hurts, but it's not catastrophe.

The government reacted by matching the verbal bombast of its critics. For well over a year, the "legacy" from previous governments was blamed for everything that went wrong. A sinister force called "the wall of money" was accused of subverting the economy in order to make the Socialists look bad, when they believed their self-proclaimed goodness of heart and generosity would otherwise have worked miracles.

After a while, it became undeniable that many of the unemployed voters who had decided to give the Socialists a chance were soured.

Local elections drove home the point. Instead of trying to cool tempers, the leaders called the critics names.

Polarization increased, to the point where a local election in Dreux, near Paris, last weekend gave a startling 16.7 percent of votes to the extreme right, long a mere ugly fringe on French politics. The Socialists were down from 45 percent to 40 percent.

The central issue was immigrant workers, mostly North Africans. There have been a series of nasty, openly racist incidents involving Arab migrants, reflecting the sharpening of latent French hostility by economic discontent and the excesses of political vocabulary at the top.

Even before Dreux, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy wrote a plaintive article in the French newspaper *Le Monde* bemoaning the lack of potential military to the left of the government. Why had the "intellectuals of the left" fallen mute, he asked, as though it were their duty to trumpet hosannas whatever the government did, as though words to cheer him up would be enough to reverse the public's perception of the pinch.

The debate is as depressing as the economy. It is not surprising, though hardly illuminating or encouraging, that the outs continue to hasten the government. But the government increases its vulnerability by taking them all in earnest and hurling them back.

A new U.S. film here, "Reuben, Reuben," which is not about politics but about a disreputable poet modeled on the combined biographies of Dylan Thomas and Brendan Behan, is a reminder of how much more effective a weapon is wit. It would serve much better to ease France's plight than neither side has tried it.

Wit got Abraham Lincoln out of a bad corner when General Ulysses S. Grant's alcoholism was causing serious political damage. Lincoln was reported to have said, "You just tell me the brand of whiskey Grant drinks; I would like to send a barrel of it to my other generals."

It seems odd that a French government that prides itself on the intellectual caliber of its members should be so poor in deflecting attack with wit. The answer no doubt is ideology. It demands will to doubt its wits to make things work.

In fact, the situation in France is not as bad as it sounds, but more such sounds can make it so.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Block's Words

Regarding "Grain Pact Gives Soviet Assurances U.S. Leaders Won't Repeat Embargo" (JIT, Aug. 27-28):

U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block in Moscow on Thursday Aug. 25, 1983, called the partial embargo placed by Mr. Carter on Jan. 4, 1980, in the aftermath of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, "distasteful." Wouldn't he rather eat his words in the face of the inhuman shooting down of the Korean 747? Are we indeed selling the rope to the Russians with which we will be hung? When do we become aware of Moscow's total disregard of individual human life? Perhaps Mr. Block's answer would have been joined if his mother would have been on that plane?

MICHAEL ORCHOWSKI, Santa Barbara, California.

Burger Culture

Regarding "Temptations for Diplomats' Children" (JIT, Aug. 19) by Lois Romano and Paul Barrett:

"Burger King lunches and Budweiser bashes. The latitude to date and dabble with Dad's car. Punk rock and designer jeans. To American adolescents, these are a part of life." You have portrayed all of U.S. youth as irresponsible, shallow children. Such misconceptions and generaliza-

tions are common enough in foreign countries without adding fuel to fire with further exaggerations.

I'm not sure what percentage of that description fits the youths living in Washington, D.C. and environs but I imagine it's larger than the rest of the country. What about the average youth in St. Louis, Lansing, Michigan, or one of the thousands of smaller cities in the United States? They don't all have the money for designer jeans, the ear for punk rock, or the desire for more than one Budweiser bash. If one wants to see America and meet Americans the largest part of the experience lies outside of New York, Los Angeles and Washington, D.C.

KELLEY R. TUCKER, Dhabran, Saudi Arabia.

The Dollar's Value

It is often asserted that the U.S. dollar is overvalued without explaining on what basis the judgment is made. Strictly speaking, on any given day the value of the dollar is determined in a free foreign exchange market by the demand for and supply of dollars. Rather than say the dollar is overvalued, it would be more correct to say that one expected that the future value of the dollar would be less than its current market value.

RALPH E. HOLLEN, Boulogne-sur-Seine, France.

ECONOMIC

CURRENCY RATES

INTEREST RATES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

MARKET DATA

COMMODITIES

STOCKS

BONDS

REAL ESTATE

TECHNOLOGY

ARTS & CULTURE

SPORTS

ENTERTAINMENT

TRAVEL

FOOD & DRINK

HEALTH & WELLNESS

SCIENCE

ENVIRONMENT

EDUCATION

LEGAL

FINANCE

INNOVATION

INSPIRATION

KNOWLEDGE

WISDOM

POWER

INFLUENCE

RESPECT

ADORE

DESIRE

WANT

NEED

WISH

HOPE

DREAM

FAITH

TRUST

LOVE

COMPASSION

KINDNESS

GOODNESS

BEAUTY

TRUTH

JUSTICE

PEACE

HARMONY

UNITY

COOPERATION

TEAMWORK

SYNERGY

INTEGRITY

HONESTY

COURAGE

STRENGTH

RESILIENCE

PERSISTENCE

DETERMINATION

AMBITION

GOALS

VISION

IMAGINATION

CREATIVITY

INNOVATION

DISCOVERY

KNOWLEDGE

WISDOM

POWER

INFLUENCE

RESPECT

ADORE

DESIRE

WANT

NEED

WISH

HOPE

DREAM

FAITH

TRUST

LOVE

COMPASSION

KINDNESS

GOODNESS

BEAUTY

TRUTH

JUSTICE

PEACE

HARMONY

UNITY

COOPERATION

TEAMWORK

SYNERGY

INTEGRITY

HONESTY

COURAGE

STRENGTH

RESILIENCE

PERSISTENCE

DETERMINATION

AMBITION

GOALS

VISION

IMAGINATION

CREATIVITY

INNOVATION

DISCOVERY

KNOWLEDGE

WISDOM

POWER

INFLUENCE

RESPECT

ADORE

DESIRE

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NEED

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HOPE

DREAM

FAITH

TRUST

LOVE

COMPASSION

KINDNESS

GOODNESS

BEAUTY

TRUTH

JUSTICE

PEACE

HARMONY

UNITY

COOPERATION

TEAMWORK

SYNERGY

INTEGRITY

HONESTY

COURAGE

STRENGTH

RESILIENCE

PERSISTENCE

DETERMINATION

ECONOMIC SCENE

By ROGER M. KUBARYCH

U.S. Has Comparative Advantage In the 'High-Creativity' Industries

NEW YORK — Talk has it that the United States is losing ground in the race to develop the fast-growing, high-technology industries critical to economic success. But the evidence mustered by economists tends to support the opposite thesis: that the United States has a longstanding comparative advantage in what ought to be called "high-creativity" industries.

These are industries such as medical diagnostic equipment, satellite communications, computer-aided industrial design, fiber optics, lasers and biotechnology that marry computers with something else. And they include computer hardware and software producers themselves.

U.S. trade figures show a large and generally growing surplus in manufactured products that are research-and-development intensive, and a deficit on the rest.

Or look across countries, as Robert Lawrence, an economist at the Brookings Institution, has done, at employment expansion in high-growth relative to low-growth manufacturing. The share of jobs in high-growth industry rose 8.9 percentage points in the United States, compared with 6.8 percent in Japan and 4.9 in West Germany, between 1973 and 1979 (the latest data available).

Other indicators: The United States earns from abroad nine times what it pays for royalties and fees, and has more scientists and engineers per capita devoted to research and development than other countries.

This advantage stems mainly from economic roots, and two special strengths stand out:

First, to be successful in tomorrow's industries, you have to be good at managing creative professionals. Americans are. It means you need giving substantive guidance, not just formal, control-oriented oversight.

Second, you need expert translators, people who can span the gap between the scientists, engineers and designers who are creating new products, and the outside world.

Feasibility for Small Business
Why should the United States be better than most countries in managing creative professionals? Here are a few observations:

• Americans like small businesses and respect people who run them. Even very large, ostensibly hierarchical high-creativity companies seek to stimulate a small-business attitude in new product units.

• Americans expect creative professionals to have fun, so enlightened management sets up buffers to protect creative people from dull bureaucrats who dislike change.

• Americans are team players. And creative professionals generally work best as a team.

• Venture capital is there for bright ideas. Abroad, it is skimpy. Evidence: In 1982, 130 U.S. venture-capital companies had \$2.6 billion of investments. Similar investments came to less than \$300 million in Britain and Japan together, according to recent estimates.

• The United States is a magnet for creative professionals from other countries, frustrated by outdated management styles.

But well-managed professionals are not enough. That's why good translators are needed.

Educating Potential Customers
To begin with, they organize people to educate potential customers, often businessmen and women who may lack sufficient technical training to be informed buyers of high-creativity products and services.

Also, translators are the go-between with the investment community, since without adequate financing, creative shops break up. Finally, they communicate with government and regulators.

But even those who grant that the United States' comparative advantage is real are worried about two questions:

First, if other countries achieve some technological breakthroughs, can the United States lose that advantage quickly? Answer: Relax, copy and adapt. To be first is not necessary to be most profitable.

The second question is, how does this high-creativity advantage help in the slow-growth, smokestack industries? Answer: Retire slow learners. Then get new top management that will install the high-creativity products and services that will make the processes more productive. What's really needed are good listeners to absorb what the translators are saying.

The writer, senior vice president and deputy director of research at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, contributed this article to The New York Times.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits				Sept. 9			
1M	3M	6M	12M	1M	3M	6M	12M
10A	10B	10C	10D	10A	10B	10C	10D
11A	11B	11C	11D	11A	11B	11C	11D
12A	12B	12C	12D	12A	12B	12C	12D
13A	13B	13C	13D	13A	13B	13C	13D
14A	14B	14C	14D	14A	14B	14C	14D
15A	15B	15C	15D	15A	15B	15C	15D
16A	16B	16C	16D	16A	16B	16C	16D
17A	17B	17C	17D	17A	17B	17C	17D
18A	18B	18C	18D	18A	18B	18C	18D
19A	19B	19C	19D	19A	19B	19C	19D
20A	20B	20C	20D	20A	20B	20C	20D

Key Money Rates				Sept. 9			
1M	3M	6M	12M	1M	3M	6M	12M
10A	10B	10C	10D	10A	10B	10C	10D
11A	11B	11C	11D	11A	11B	11C	11D
12A	12B	12C	12D	12A	12B	12C	12D
13A	13B	13C	13D	13A	13B	13C	13D
14A	14B	14C	14D	14A	14B	14C	14D
15A	15B	15C	15D	15A	15B	15C	15D
16A	16B	16C	16D	16A	16B	16C	16D
17A	17B	17C	17D	17A	17B	17C	17D
18A	18B	18C	18D	18A	18B	18C	18D
19A	19B	19C	19D	19A	19B	19C	19D
20A	20B	20C	20D	20A	20B	20C	20D

West Germany				Sept. 9			
1M	3M	6M	12M	1M	3M	6M	12M
10A	10B	10C	10D	10A	10B	10C	10D
11A	11B	11C	11D	11A	11B	11C	11D
12A	12B	12C	12D	12A	12B	12C	12D
13A	13B	13C	13D	13A	13B	13C	13D
14A	14B	14C	14D	14A	14B	14C	14D
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18A	18B	18C	18D	18A	18B	18C	18D
19A	19B	19C	19D	19A	19B	19C	19D
20A	20B	20C	20D	20A	20B	20C	20D

Japan				Sept. 9			
1M	3M	6M	12M	1M	3M	6M	12M
10A	10B	10C	10D	10A	10B	10C	10D
11A	11B	11C	11D	11A	11B	11C	11D
12A	12B	12C	12D	12A	12B	12C	12D
13A	13B	13C	13D	13A	13B	13C	13D
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16A	16B	16C	16D	16A	16B	16C	16D
17A	17B	17C	17D	17A	17B	17C	17D
18A	18B	18C	18D	18A	18B	18C	18D
19A	19B	19C	19D	19A	19B	19C	19D
20A	20B	20C	20D	20A	20B	20C	20D

Gold Prices				Sept. 9			
1M	3M	6M	12M	1M	3M	6M	12M
10A	10B	10C	10D	10A	10B	10C	10D
11A	11B	11C	11D	11A	11B	11C	11D
12A	12B	12C	12D	12A	12B	12C	12D
13A	13B	13C	13D	13A	13B	13C	13D
14A	14B	14C	14D	14A	14B	14C	14D
15A	15B	15C	15D	15A	15B	15C	15D
16A	16B	16C	16D	16A	16B	16C	16D
17A	17B	17C	17D	17A	17B	17C	17D
18A	18B	18C	18D	18A	18B	18C	18D
19A	19B	19C	19D	19A	19B	19C	19D
20A	20B	20C	20D	20A	20B	20C	20D

Fed Says M-1 Fell \$2 Billion

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, known as M-1, fell \$2 billion in the latest reporting week, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday. The drop means all three money measures watched by the Federal Reserve are well within long-term targets.

This brings all three of the Ms (M-1, M-2 and M-3) comfortably within their respective target ranges and virtually rules out tightening by the Fed in the weeks ahead," said David M. Jones, economist at Anthony G. Lustron & Co.

Even if the expected bulge occurs next week the \$3.4-billion drop the past two weeks gives the Fed plenty of room in absorb it.

Next week's reporting period will cover the first week of September, when transfer payments such as Social Security enter the M-1 measure.

But the latest week's drop in M-1 leaves it growing at roughly 8 1/2 percent for the year through August, within the Fed's 5-9 percent target.

The dollar dropped in New York after the announcement, with it falling to 2.6625 Deutsche marks from 2.6835 the day before and to \$1.4945 against the pound from \$1.4915 Thursday.

The Fed also reported that the broader measure of money known as M-2 rose \$10.8 billion in August for an annual growth rate through August of 8 percent, compared to the target of 7-10 percent.

Government bonds, which already had been up on the week, rose 1/4-2 points after the report and bill yields were down by 20-30 basis points.

"The Fed can now mark time to see if the economy slows to see if it can reach its goal of a more sustainable and noninflationary recovery," Mr. Jones said.

M-1, comprised of cash and checking and similar accounts was a seasonally adjusted average of \$513.3 billion in the week ended Aug. 31, compared with \$515.3 billion the previous week.

M-2, which is comprised of M-1 plus passbook savings accounts, money-market deposit accounts at banks and consumer money-market funds, averaged \$2,136.2 billion in August, up from \$2,125.4 billion in July.



Some products that contain the sweetener Aspartame.

Sweetener Opens Up Vast New U.S. Market

By Pamela G. Hollie
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Aspartame, a new low-calorie sweetener, has opened up a vast new consumer market. Since last spring, it has become available in the United States in cereal, milk-shake mix and diet colas.

"It is the first real substitute for sugar," Kenneth Defren, a spokesman for General Foods Corp., said.

Besides General Foods, the new sweetener is already being used by Borden Inc., H.J. Heinz, Quaker Oats and Coca-Cola.

While aspartame competes with sugar in taste, it competes with saccharin in calories. The combination encouraged Heinz to switch from saccharin in its Alka 77 milk-shake mix, and it recently introduced an aspartame-sweetened hot chocolate mix.

For saccharin makers, the introduction of aspartame ends a monopoly. In 1970, the artificial sweetener cyclamate was banned when tests indicated its use might lead to cancer.

Saccharin was part of the same controversy but survived through a special act of Congress permitting its use with a health warning. Thus (Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

Financing Volume Sets U.S. Record

By H. Erich Heinemann
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The volume of financing in the United States, mostly through borrowing, rose to a record in the second quarter, the Federal Reserve's latest study shows. The rising demand for credit, if it continues, could push up interest rates and threaten the economic recovery.

In the past, increases in the overall demand for credit have regularly been associated with higher interest rates, whether or not the Federal Reserve has tried to hold down credit costs by adding rapidly to the money supply.

According to the Fed's latest estimates of the flow of funds in the economy, total financing by all nonfinancial sectors — governments, corporations, individuals, agriculture and foreign investors — was at an annual rate of \$604.9 billion in the second quarter, up sharply from the \$434.5-billion rate in the first quarter.

In the second quarter of 1982, the comparable figure was \$395.7 billion.

At least partly reflecting this rise in credit demand, interest rates started to rebound in early May and now stand 2 percentage points above their springtime lows for the year.

Equally as important, total borrowing in the second quarter — as distinct from financing through investment — was \$434.5 billion in the first quarter.

One top-ranking official said he believed that if the United States would continue to listen to Latin American nations, it would realize that the debt problem was more than a mere economic difficulty but has severe political implications. "Unless the U.S. helps more, there could be much instability in Latin America," another high-ranking delegate said.

President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, addressing the ministers Thursday, said commercial banks must take responsibility for helping debtor countries.

He obliquely raised the specter of a so-called debtors' cartel, saying that at some point the "weak" find that the only way to gain fair treatment is by force.

Instead, however, the conference will likely approve a mild statement recognizing the burdens faced by the debtor countries and saying that many of their problems are not of their own making and that steps must be taken to ensure that funds continue to flow into the area. One negotiator said the tone of the statement would be far softer than what was originally intended and would commit the U.S. government to nothing.

The document was approved Thursday — with some minor reservations from the United States — by a group of lower-level government officials who sent it for approval to a ministerial session.

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Wholesale Prices in U.S. Increased 0.4% in August

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.4 percent last month as the effects of the summer's drought pushed up food prices for the first time in four months, the Labor Department reported Friday.

Prices for vegetables, poultry, eggs and pork all rose, largely as a result of the heat wave that has devastated some of the nation's crops, the Labor Department said.

Food prices at the wholesale level rose 0.4 percent and will soon be reflected in prices of foods bought at the supermarket.

Food prices had fallen 0.6 percent in June and also in July.

Consumers have already benefited somewhat from the drought as the heat dried up feed used to fatten cattle and hogs and ranchers were forced to slaughter them, said Andrew Clem, a Labor Department economist.

However, consumers can now expect higher beef and pork prices in the coming months as these meats become more scarce, Mr. Clem said.

Poultry will also become more expensive because chickens lost weight during the heat and others died, Mr. Clem said.

Vegetable prices at the consumer level have already begun to rise, Mr. Clem said because those foods "go directly from field to the grocery store." The vegetables most affected were potatoes, onions, lettuce and cabbage, Mr. Clem said.

The increase will probably produce a small rise in inflation, Mr. Clem said. "There's still a lot of uncertainty," Mr. Clem said. "There should be a small upward increase but you can't guess the total effect."

Larry M. Speakes, White House spokesman, did not express concern about the producer price figures, which he said were "still in line with our inflation forecast for the year."

Vegetable prices rose 16.5 percent in August, compared with an increase in July of 11.9 percent. Poultry prices jumped 5.1 percent after falling by 2 percent the previous month. Egg prices, resulting from the death and illness of the chickens, rose 4.4 percent after dropping 1.4 percent in July.

Pork prices rose 0.6 percent although prices for beef and veal fell 1.3 percent. However, beef and veal prices dropped 4.8 percent in July. Wholesale prices for fruit fell 5.6 percent.

In nonfood areas, energy prices rose 0.3 percent in August, slightly above the 0.2 percent rise in July. Gasoline prices were up 0.4 percent, compared with the 0.9 percent rise in July. Natural gas prices dropped 0.2 percent after a 1.2 percent decline the previous month.

Prices for heating oil increased 0.5 percent after falling 0.7 percent the month before.

Passenger-car prices rose 1.3 percent after remaining flat in July, and light-truck prices edged up 0.3 percent after having fallen 0.3 percent the month before. Capital-equipment costs also rose 0.7 percent, the sharpest rise since November 1981, largely because of higher motor vehicle prices.

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NYSE Most Actives

Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.00	+0.66
AT&T	987,654	45.67	45.23	45.50	+0.27
GE	876,543	34.56	34.12	34.40	+0.28
Amgen	765,432	23.45	23.12	23.30	+0.18
Amgen	654,321	12.34	12.12	12.20	+0.08

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2,345.67	2,356.78	2,334.56	2,345.67	+12.34
Transp	1,234.56	1,245.67	1,223.45	1,234.56	+8.90
Comp	3,456.78	3,467.89	3,434.56	3,456.78	+15.67

NYSE Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	2,345.67	2,356.78	2,334.56	2,345.67	+12.34
Utilities	1,234.56	1,245.67	1,223.45	1,234.56	+8.90
Finance	3,456.78	3,467.89	3,434.56	3,456.78	+15.67

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. 4.4 m. 77,996,000
Prev. 4 p.m. vol. 75,354,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 95,542,970

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	12.34	12.56	12.12	12.40	+0.06
Unchanged	13.45	13.67	13.23	13.50	+0.05
Unchanged	14.56	14.78	14.34	14.60	+0.04

NASDAQ Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1,234.56	1,245.67	1,223.45	1,234.56	+8.90
Finance	2,345.67	2,356.78	2,334.56	2,345.67	+12.34
Insurance	3,456.78	3,467.89	3,434.56	3,456.78	+15.67

AMEX Most Actives

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Amgen	876,543	34.56	34.12	34.40	+0.28

NYSE Most Actives (Continued)

Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Amgen	765,432	23.45	23.12	23.30	+0.18
Amgen	654,321	12.34	12.12	12.20	+0.08
Amgen	543,210	34.56	34.12	34.40	+0.28
Amgen	432,109	23.45	23.12	23.30	+0.18
Amgen	321,098	12.34	12.12	12.20	+0.08

Dow Jones Averages (Continued)

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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NYSE Index (Continued)

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NASDAQ Index (Continued)

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Insurance	3,456.78	3,467.89	3,434.56	3,456.78	+15.67

AMEX Most Actives (Continued)

Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Amgen	1,234,567	23.45	23.12	23.30	+0.18
Amgen	987,654	12.34	12.12	12.20	+0.08
Amgen	876,543	34.56	34.12	34.40	+0.28

BULLION BUNNIES BORN AGAIN BULLS AND 300% PROFITS

When the Doves were dropping below 790, while virtually every prestigious investment firm was warning, our researches predicted, "THE DITS WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750," adding that, "100,000,000 share trading data on the N.Y.S.E. will become routine."

At the precise time we were stentorian voiced optimists, BARRON'S mused... (August 9th, 1982)... "The market seems to be saying it is seen the future and it doesn't work."

After the upsurge evoked BARRON'S became once again bulls in their August 23 edition. Our prediction stating that the "DOWS WILL REACH 1500 DESPITE SPASTIC CORRECTIONS," was commented, "This remains a momentous opportunity to search for value among oil, tobacco and utilities, shorting a roll call of high tech equities."

On May 25th, we mocked the Street's "Trem Instruments 8150 is hoisted; look for Apple, Coleco, Commodore and Tandy to be derided."

The past is prologue, the epilogue has yet to be written.

Besides oil, mineral shares will erupt on the upside paced by an opening in gold.

Although the Aden Sisters, the Bullion Bunnies, have reduced speculations pitting that gold will sell at "\$3400 or more in 1986", the Sisters worth eyeing are the "Seven Sisters", the international oil companies. Once the Sisters are primed, they will create an incident, spawning another OPEC crisis and as a corollary, spilling Gold above \$600 but not to the plateau caused by the Bunnies.

We are not Shakespeare's "star-crossed lovers" predestined by fate, we mold our own future. Our current letter reviews equities that are on the verge of collapsing. Conversely, we recommended a debt-free, low-priced, venture capital corporation that has filed a patent on a consumer product that may generate enormous earnings. As a "policy 100,000,000 share trading data" the purchase of a commodity that could emulate the success of Super which our clients purchased at a near record low subsequently selling at a 300% profit.

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PHONE: _____

NYSE Most Actives (Continued)

Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Amgen	765,432	23.45	23.12	23.30	+0.18
Amgen	654,321	12.34	12.12	12.20	+0.08
Amgen	543,210	34.56	34.12	34.40	+0.28
Amgen	432,109	23.45	23.12	23.30	+0.18
Amgen	321,098	12.34	12.12	12.20	+0.08

INVESTMENT BANKING
First Commercial Bank
Intelligent investment decisions
Screen TV on
Sinclair to Inter
Base Rate Cut Seen

BRIEFS

Latino Building
Secretary Caspar W. Wicks said Friday there was no war in combat are the 10,000 men country from exported arms within Nicaragua. Mr. Wicks said the U.S. is not sending troops in Panama. He also said the U.S. is not sending troops in the region where thousands of U.S. troops are.

Against a Party
President Zia ul-Haq has named a new cabinet. The new cabinet is against the Pakistan People's Party. The new cabinet is against the Pakistan People's Party.

Role in Ending
The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war. The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war.

Hit India Satellite
The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war. The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war.

Protest Ban on
The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war. The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war.

Connection of West
The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war. The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war.

Vote in Local
The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war. The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war.

es to Hold Delayed
The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war. The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war.

Cited in Spread of
The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war. The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war.

ard
The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war. The U.S. has asked the United Nations to end its three-year-old war.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 1,300,000
Prer. 4 a.m. Vol. 1,300,000
Evening Estimated Close 1,300,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

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17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0
17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

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17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

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17	17	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	17	17	17	0

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790	1%	Townet	.01	113	2	16	84	29	47%	1%
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790	2%	Townet	.01	113	2	16	84	29	47%	1%
790	2%	Townet	.01	113	2	16				

Montreal			
	High	Low	Close
Bank Mont	52 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
CanBath	52 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
ComTstA	81 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
MontTst	52 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2 + 3/8
NorAm Cda	51 3/4	13 1/2	12 1/4 + 1/8
Power Corp	51 7/8	16	17 + 1/2
Rockland	31 1/2	19	19 1/2 + 1/8
Royal Bank	33 1/2	31	31
TruFesco	53 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2

SPORTS

Navratilova, Evert Easily Sweep to Final

Arias Overcomes Noah in 5-Set Battle; Lendl Tops Wilander

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova and six-time champion Chris Evert Lloyd charged into the finals of the U.S. Open Tennis Championships with straight-set victories on Friday.

Navratilova eliminated her doubles partner, Pam Shriver, 6-2, 6-1, and Evert, seeded No. 2, defeated Britain's Jo Durie, the No. 14 seed, 6-4, 6-6.

Navratilova and Evert will meet in Saturday's championship match. For their careers, Lloyd holds a 30-23 lead but Navratilova has won their last five confrontations, eight of the last nine and 11 of the last 14.

Navratilova needed only 55 minutes for the semifinal triumph, which averaged a stunning three-set upset that Shriver dealt her in the quarterfinals here a year ago. Lloyd needed about the same time to dispatch Durie.

In the first match of the day, John McEnroe and Peter Fleming won their third doubles title here, defeating Fritz Buchening and Van Witsky, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Arias Makes His Point
Earlier Jane Leavy of The Washington Post reported:

There came a point midway through the fourth set, a set Jimmy Arias was prepared to concede, when Yannick Noah made one of those routinely spectacular gets that he uses to defeat and demoralize his foes: a forehand block of an overhead he should never have reached. Arias retreated, whirled and hit the ball between his legs, the way Noah did three days ago.

Arias lost the point but made an important one, a lasting one. Because Arias is precocious, because he refuses to concede there is

a ball he can't reach, because he consistently does what no one expects him to do, he beat Noah, the No. 4 seed, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5.

Because Ivan Lendl is just that much older, because his game is that much more developed on the spectrum of tennis surfaces, be-

U.S. OPEN

cause he has more colors to work with, he beat fifth-seeded Mats Wilander earlier Thursday, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4).

They began with the same premise. Clay. They perfected their games, established their names and their turf, only to learn that the world demanded more. They are all in the process of proving and transforming themselves.

Wilander, 19, won the French Open in 1982 and learned about the expectations of being Bjorn Borg's heir. Noah, who is 23, beat Wilander in the final of the French Open this year and is learning about the expectations of being the first Frenchman to win it since 1946.

Lendl had a 44-match winning streak but learned about a world that said, "Talk to us when you win a Grand Slam event."

Coming into this tournament, only Arias, the ninth seed here, the winner of the U.S. Clay Court Championships and Italian Open this year at 19, faced no expectations. "I thought I had no chance in this match after the first three games," he said.

He was down, 0-3, at the time. And soon enough, he was behind, 2-5. But he battled back, forced a tie breaker, fell behind, 1-4, then won the next six points.

All night long, he made the impossible shots to prolong his impossible dream.

Noah, who has been suffering from tendinitis in his right knee, said he moved slowly to the ball and considered not playing in the tournament. Asked how he felt about playing in such a spectacular match, he said, "I would rather play a very bad match and win."

Neither wavered in the decisive fifth set. Noah cut down on the volley errors that betrayed him all night. There was no break in the fifth set until Noah served at 5-6. A searing forehand return down the line made it 0-15, a double fault 0-30. Another searing forehand return forced a volley long and made it match point. Then another searing return across court earned Arias the right to play Lendl in one semifinal Saturday.

No. 3 Jimmy Connors, the defending champion, will meet No. 16 Bill Scanlon in the other.

"I don't think I can play three great matches in a row," Arias said. "That's one. I don't think I can do it yet."

Earlier this week, Wilander said he wasn't ready to win the U.S. Open. He was being honest, not modest. Someday he will the Open, but he must strengthen his serve, his volley and his resolve to come to the net whenever the opportunity is presented to him.

At 23, Lendl is willing and apparently ready to do all that. He won Thursday because he took the chances he had to, finishing with 27 winners to Wilander's 13. He made more errors, too, 26 to 16. But the difference between them was more than their margin for error. Lendl was the aggressor. He took the chances and the odds were with him.

He had 10 aces to Wilander's four (and many more service winners); Wilander said that was the

difference. Two and a half weeks ago at the ATP championships in Cincinnati, played on the same Decoturf II surface, Wilander beat Lendl, 6-0, 6-3, in the semifinals and McEnroe in the final. His emergence as a hard-court player was heralded.

Wilander had 10 aces against Lendl that day. "In Cincinnati, I played the same but Lendl didn't play as good," Wilander said. "He didn't serve very well and then I could get his second serve into rallies."

Lendl, who noted how much cooler it was Thursday, said, "I made one mistake in Cincinnati and I couldn't get out of it. I tried to pace myself through the match."

"I wanted to start slowly and get into the match. I never really got into that match, getting six points in nine games."

Lendl, the second seed here, got into this match from the start. When Wilander missed a first serve on the first point, Lendl took off on the second, a vicious forehand return winner. Wilander was broken before he knew what happened.

Lendl's determination came showed through again in the third set. After being broken in the fourth game, a disgusted Lendl bounced the racket off the court, into his hand. "I was a little upset at myself for losing the break," he said. "I didn't want to go for four or five sets because he was starting to play better. I wanted to close it out in three."

In the tie breaker, with Wilander serving at 3-4, Lendl again demonstrated the versatility Wilander yet lacks, attacking behind a good backhand approach and putting away a forehand volley. An ace gave Lendl match point. A forehand that was long ended Wilander's day.



Jimmy Arias serving during his victory over Yannick Noah.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Grand Prix Race for Dallas Approved

DALLAS (AP) — An official date of July 8, 1984, has been set and approved for the Dallas Grand Prix by the Federation Internationale du Sport Automobile, the organization that sanctions all Grand Prix races.

Race officials in Dallas were notified Thursday that the FISA, meeting in Milan, had approved the race and the date. The FISA executive commission is expected to give final ratification to the race at their October meeting in Paris, a Dallas spokesman said.

Soviet Basketball Tour Threatened

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (AP) — The University of Kentucky apparently will follow the lead of national amateur basketball officials in deciding whether to play a scheduled exhibition game against the Soviet Union. "We're just waiting to see what they're going to do rather than make a knee-jerk reaction," Cliff Hagan, Kentucky's athletics director, said Thursday.

The Nov. 22 game was one of seven arranged by the Amateur Basketball Association-USA. Questions about the exhibition series were raised after the shooting down of a South Korean airliner in Soviet airspace. Maryland and Vanderbilt canceled their exhibition games, leaving Kentucky, Kansas, Alabama, Oklahoma and Houston on the Soviet itinerary.

Mahaffey, Snead Share Golf Lead

SUTTON, Massachusetts (UPI) — John Mahaffey and J.C. Snead, each winless on the tour in two years, matched 6-under-par 65's Thursday to share the first-round lead in a PGA tournament here.

Mahaffey had seven birdies to more than offset a single bogey for his lowest round of the year. Snead also had seven birdies and one bogey over the par-71, 71, 119-year course.

Wayne Levi shared second place at 66 with John McComish. Fuzzy Zoeller was alone at 4-under-par 67 while Hal Sutton and George Archer were among seven players at 68.

NASL Seeking to Boost Fan Interest

VANCOUVER (AP) — The North American Soccer League is considering a plan to include high-profile foreign clubs on the regular season schedule in an effort to revive fan interest in the struggling league. Earlier this week Seattle Sounders franchise folded, reducing the league to 11 clubs.

The move, which has the backing of league commissioner Howard Samuels, is being pushed by Vancouver Whitecaps. "We are already in contact with leading clubs around the world and we're getting very positive reactions," said Whitecaps' president Peter Bridgewater.

The plan is for each of the three divisions of the NASL to have three international guest clubs, all of whom would play a game against each division member. The NASL clubs would have the results registered in the league standings, while the foreign clubs would operate on guarantees and win incentives.

Steelers' Bradshaw Out for 6 Games

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Terry Bradshaw, the Pittsburgh Steeler quarterback, said this week that he expects to miss up to half of the 1983 National Football League season because of his off-season elbow surgery.

Bradshaw is eligible to come off the injured reserve list in three weeks, but has not thrown the ball hard during brief workouts and has practiced only a few days since the Steelers opened camp on July 8. "I won't be able to throw in four weeks," Bradshaw said. "I'm looking at about six to eight weeks."

Bradshaw, 34, did not play during the pre-season and did not start the Steelers' regular season opener for the first time since 1974. Cliff Stoudt started all of the Steelers' preseason games and also played the entire game at quarterback in a 14-10 opening game loss to the Denver Broncos last Sunday.

Holmes Heavy Favorite Against Frank

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (Reuters) — Larry Holmes is the overwhelming favorite to defend his World Boxing Council heavyweight title against unheralded Scott Frank here Saturday.

The challenger, 25, has fought only once in the last seven months. He is ranked 10th by the WBC and seventh by the rival World Boxing Association and has won 20 bouts and drawn one. The draw last year was against Renato Snipes, the only rated boxer Frank has fought.

Saturday's bout is the first of two designed to assure Holmes financial security in retirement. Holmes is guaranteed \$1.5 million for fighting Frank and a further \$3.1 million for taking on Marvin Frazier, son of former heavyweight champion Joe Frazier, in November.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE		W L Pct GB	
Houston	9-1	58	0
San Diego	8-2	56	1
Los Angeles	7-3	54	2
San Francisco	6-4	52	3
Philadelphia	5-5	50	4
Pittsburgh	4-6	48	5
St. Louis	3-7	46	6
Chicago	2-8	44	7
New York	1-9	42	8
AMERICAN LEAGUE		W L Pct GB	
Los Angeles	9-1	59	0
Atlanta	8-2	57	1
Houston	7-3	55	2
San Diego	6-4	53	3
San Francisco	5-5	51	4
Cincinnati	4-6	49	5
PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE		W L Pct GB	
Seattle	9-1	58	0
San Francisco	8-2	56	1
Los Angeles	7-3	54	2
San Diego	6-4	52	3
Portland	5-5	50	4
San Jose	4-6	48	5
Oakland	3-7	46	6
San Francisco	2-8	44	7
San Jose	1-9	42	8

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE		W L Pct GB	
Houston	9-1	58	0
San Diego	8-2	56	1
Los Angeles	7-3	54	2
San Francisco	6-4	52	3
Philadelphia	5-5	50	4
Pittsburgh	4-6	48	5
St. Louis	3-7	46	6
Chicago	2-8	44	7
New York	1-9	42	8
AMERICAN LEAGUE		W L Pct GB	
Los Angeles	9-1	59	0
Atlanta	8-2	57	1
Houston	7-3	55	2
San Diego	6-4	53	3
San Francisco	5-5	51	4
Cincinnati	4-6	49	5
PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE		W L Pct GB	
Seattle	9-1	58	0
San Francisco	8-2	56	1
Los Angeles	7-3	54	2
San Diego	6-4	52	3
Portland	5-5	50	4
San Jose	4-6	48	5
Oakland	3-7	46	6
San Francisco	2-8	44	7
San Jose	1-9	42	8



Brewers Mark Brouhard avoids the outstretched arm of Yankee catcher Juan Espino to score for Milwaukee in the second inning. But the Yankees rallied to win the game, 6-5.

Murphy, Ramirez Pace 20-Hit Attack As Braves Overpower Giants, 11-9

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — Dale Murphy hit two homers and drove in four runs and Rafael Ramirez added five hits and drove in three runs Thursday night to spark a 20-hit attack that carried the Atlanta Braves to an 11-9 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Murphy, who now has 30 homers for the season, broke a 9-9 tie with his second homer of the game off losing pitcher Greg Minton (6-10) in the seventh inning.

Gene Garber held the Giants scoreless over the final four innings to pick up his third victory in seven decisions.

Murphy hit a three-run homer off starter Mike Krukow in the first, but the Giants came back with six unearned runs off starter Ken Dayley in the bottom of the first. With two out and two on, Braves' second baseman Glenn Hubbard dropped a pop fly by Joel Youngblood, allowing two runs to score. Dan Gladden and Brad

Wellman each singled in a run and Krukow doubled in two more.

The Giants went ahead, 7-3, with another run in the second inning, but the Braves came back to tie the score with four runs in the third, including a two-run homer by Claudell Washington.

After the Braves went ahead, 9-7, on Ramirez' RBI triple in the fourth and his homer in the sixth, the Giants tied the score on RBI

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

doubles by John McMaster and Darrell Evans in the sixth. Murphy's homer in the seventh inning then broke the tie.

Dodgers 5, Reds 2

In Los Angeles, Mike Marshall hit a three-run homer in the fourth inning and Bob Welch allowed four hits in eight innings for his sixth straight victory in leading the Dodgers over Cincinnati, 5-2.

Welch (14-11) struck out eight and walked two. Tom Niedenfuer started the ninth, but needed relief help from Steve Howe, who got the final out for his 17th save.

gles by Robin Yount and Cecil Cooper and a sacrifice fly by Ted Simmons before Rich Gossage pitched out of trouble. Gossage ended the game by retiring Yount and Cooper with runners on first and second in the ninth for his 19th save.

White Sox 8, Angels 5
In Chicago, Harold Baines and Greg Luzinski hit consecutive homers in a five-run third inning and the White Sox went on to beat California, 8-5. The victory was the fourth straight for the White Sox and their 10th in a row at home, reducing their magic number to nine for clinching the AL West. In taking a 3-0 lead in the first, the White Sox pulled off a double steal. It came with Ron Kittle on first (after hitting a two-run single) and Greg Walker on third and ended with Walker scoring and Kittle taking third on an errant throw by catcher Bob Boone.

Transition
BASEBALL
New York Yankees
first baseman, and Roger Erickson and Curt Kautman, pitchers, from Columbus of the International League.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
GREEN BAY — Cal Anselmi fields, offensive tackle, and Alton Clark, running back, Houston.

HOUSTON — Signed Vapen Ferguson, running back, Volved Gory Allen, running back, L.A. Rams — Signed George Jones, wide receiver, Volved George Lingo, center, NEW ENGLAND — Signed Marshall Harris, defensive end, Volved Ron Spears, defensive end.

SAN DIEGO — Signed Jim Joda, running back, Cal Darrell Portillo, defensive back, WASHINGTON — Signed Dave Silek, wide receiver, Placed Mark McDuff, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list.

United States Football League
WASHINGTON — Signed Joe Cambarino, defensive tackle.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
MONTREAL — Signed Doug Wickenheiser, center, to a 1-year contract with an option year.

New Manager Brings New Dissension to Phillies

The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — What has lured the mutiny on the Philadelphia Phillies?

Close observers have seen it coming for weeks, but were sure at the source of the revolt — like Schmidt, recently voted by fans the best player in the 100-year history of the franchise.

Schmidt, who usually keeps his nose to himself, said this week at the Phillies were walking a tightrope because the players didn't know who the manager was.

He contended the lineup, differ- every night, was made up by committee — coaches and Manag-

er Paul Owens — and that veterans were confused by the juggling.

Pete Rose, not a chronic complainer, has said he can't perform to his ability because he plays, sits, plays, sits. "I've got to play to produce," Rose has said.

Owens, the team's general manager who took over field duties at mid-season when Pat Corrales was fired, reacted bitterly, saying Schmidt's problem was that he thought too much.

"It's easy to criticize, but management isn't supposed to say a thing," Owens said. "Don't upset 'em [the players]."

Even though they are just a half-game out of first place in the Na-

tional League East, the Phillies have found more ways to lose than to win. The players are not hitting, and when they do get on base, they've made base-running blunders that boggle the minds of veteran observers.

On defense, the outfielders consistently miss the cutoff man, or throw to the wrong base.

There appears a lack of comradery on the club — too many players who ignore the team concept for the "I" concept.

The bench generally is quiet, showing little enthusiasm for the game. In fact, before Owens took over as manager, you could look in the Phillies' dugout during a game

and it was almost empty — the players were in the clubhouse for one reason or another.

Owens and Phillies President Bill Giles said they fired Corrales, despite the team being in first place at the time, because they felt he was not getting the most out of the talent they had provided.

According to Owens, he took over as interim manager to find out what the problems were. One of the them was Schmidt's juggling of lineups. Owens said he probably would play with a set lineup.

But it is not working that way. In fact, Owens has done more juggling than Corrales.

Injuries Force Shula to Switch to Youth on Offense for Dolphins-Bills Clash

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Miami Dolphins used a similar combination to defeat the Buffalo Bills Sunday: A strong defense and Uwe von Ouma, whose four field goals accounted for the points in the 12-0 victory.

Shula did not speak well for the offense, which scored only 177 yards, all but 26 on the ground. And the aftermath of the game brought

NFL PREVIEW

Dolphins voice news. Two of their most able offensive players, the wide receiver Cato and the running back-tick receiver Tony Vigorito would require knee surgery. Vigorito has damaged cartilage and ligaments, and is expected to miss the entire season. Cato only has damaged ligaments and is back late in the year.

"It's such a blow to lose two guys like that," Don Shula said Thursday from Miami, where his team plays the New England Patriots Sunday. "Our offense is one thing that can't afford any more problems now."

During the exhibition season, the offense did to improve steadily, complemented by a defense that was top-rated in the National Football League in 1982 and that allowed fewer points in each succeeding exhibition this year.

That means we're going to have to rely on our defense. Shula said of the recent loss. "And just when I thought our offense was coming along. During the preseason, we did well against some good defenses: the Colts, the Giants, the Cowboys. And Buffalo played good defense against us."

The Dolphins are not likely to find New England's defense among the best in the league. The Patriots opened the season by losing in overtime, 29-23, to the Baltimore Colts. The Patriots gave up 172 yards rushing and 283 yards passing, and lost the game when the linebacker Johnnie Cooks returned a fumble by Tony Collins 52 yards for a touchdown.

The Patriots are the only team the Colts have beaten in the last three seasons. Baltimore did not win a game in 1982 and was 2-14 in 1981. Both victories were over the Patriots.

American Conference

Seattle Seahawks (0-1) at New York Jets (1-0): The Seahawks may be in for a long afternoon if their offense isn't any better than it was last Sunday, when they lost to Kansas City, 17-13. Except for Curt Warner, the rookie from Penn State who ran for 93 yards on 12 carries, the offense was Jim Zorn looking for a receiver. Usually he couldn't find one, and the Jets' pass defense is much better than the Chiefs'. In a 41-29 victory over San Diego, the Jets intercepted Dan Fouts twice and sacked him twice.

Buffalo Bills (0-1) at Cincinnati Bengals (0-1): Each team had difficulty scoring and holding on to the ball in its opening game. In the Bills' 12-0 loss, Joe Ferguson threw two interceptions that set up two of the Dolphins' four field goals. In the Bengals' 20-10 loss, two Raider scoring drives resulted from Ken Anderson's throwing an interception and fumbling. But Ferguson and Anderson each completed a high percentage of passes for more than 225 yards, which means the team with the better pass rush and coverage is likely to win.

Denver Broncos (1-0) at Baltimore Colts (1-0): This game has an added element of intrigue

Montana Leads 49ers to 48-17 Rout of Vikings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — Joe Montana passed for more than 200 yards and four touchdown passes and Eric Wright grabbed three interceptions, one for a 60-yard touchdown, to power the San Francisco 49ers to a 48-17 rout of the Minnesota Vikings Thursday night. Both teams are now 1-1.

The 49ers built up a 41-10 first-half lead on the strength of Montana's four touchdown passes and a defensive secondary that recovered a Minnesota fumble and picked off two passes. In the second half, the 49ers stuck to the ground

because of John Elway. The Colts drafted him but couldn't sign him. So they traded him to Denver, and last Sunday he made his debut. He completed 1 of 8 passes in the first half of the 14-10 victory at Pittsburgh and threw with an elbow injury. He and Steve DeBerry left for a total of 1 net yard, and the Colts' strength, as they demonstrated in the 29-23 overtime victory over New England, is defense. They sacked Steve Grogan seven times.

Houston Oilers (0-1) at Los Angeles Raiders (1-0): The Oilers proved three things in their 41-38 overtime loss to Green Bay last Sunday: They can score points; the offensive line is creating holes again for Earl Campbell, who ran for 123 yards, and the defense has some glaring weaknesses. The Packers' Lynn Dickey completed 27 of 33 passes for 333 yards. The Raiders defeated the Bengals in their accustomed man-

ner, with a swarming defense that recovered two of four fumbles and an offense that was effective.

National Conference
New York Giants (0-1) at Atlanta Falcons (1-0): In defeating Chicago last Sunday, 20-17, the Falcons were beaten in all phases of the game except the score. But that said a lot about what they did when they had to do it. Steve Bartkowski, who passed for 201 yards, moved the Falcons to two second-half touchdowns, overcoming deficits of 10-6 and 17-13. The Giants continued to have problems with their line, losing to the Rams, 16-6.

Dallas Cowboys (1-0) at St. Louis Cardinals (0-1): Despite their dramatic come-from-behind victory over Washington, 31-30, Monday night, the Cowboys showed how bad they are when their offense has trouble executing. In the first

half, they had 95 yards rushing and minus 10 yards passing. The Cardinals also had problems, losing by 28-17 to New Orleans and possibly losing their starting quarterback, Neil Lomax, with a bruised right shoulder.

New Orleans Saints (1-0) at Los Angeles Rams (1-0): The Saints showed at least two reasons why things may be different this season. In their victory over St. Louis, a rather sound defensive team, George Rogers ran 24 times for 206 yards, and Dave Wilson, the reserve quarterback, who was injured last season, completed 7 of 11 for 121 yards in place of Kenny Stabler, who left early in the game with a bruised knee. The Rams' victory over the Giants was made possible by a line that gave Vince Ferragamo time to throw and a defense that gave Scott Brunner no time to throw.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (0-1) at Chicago Bears (1-0): As always, the Buccaneers' defense played well enough last Sunday so that even a modest performance by the offense would have meant victory. The defense limited the Lions to three field goals, but the only points the offense accounted for was a safety for Detroit, when the quarterback Jerry Gostigny was tackled. The Buccaneers were without a running game, 60 yards on 22 carries, and don't figure to improve against the Bears, who held the Falcons to 132 yards.

Washington Redskins (0-1) at Philadelphia Eagles (1-0): Ron Jaworski, the Eagles' quarterback, was knocked out of their 22-17 victory over San Francisco in the second quarter with a concussion. He is expected to start against the Redskins, who squandered a 23-3 halftime lead against Dallas. The Redskins held Danny White to one completion in the first half but then fell apart as White threw for 183 yards in the second

half, including touchdown passes of 75 and 51 yards to Tony Hill. Joe Theismann completed 28 of 38 for 325 yards.

Interconference
Cleveland Browns (0-1) at Detroit Lions (1-0): Both teams' owners were indications of things to come. The Browns, who lost to Minnesota, 27-21, have a stronger offense than defense; the Lions, who beat Tampa Bay, have a stronger defense than offense. Which makes this game a tough call. It could turn out Detroit's passing defense. Given time, Brian Sipe, who threw for 186 yards against the Vikings, can be as good as any quarterback in the league.

